Catholic Group Hits Rosenbergs' Sentence

A group of practising Catholic laymen, associated with the Catholic Worker, have called upon President Truman to commute the death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenber, it was announced yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The group comprises Michael Harrington, Robert Ludlow, Martin Corbin, Izidoro Fazio, Charles McCormack and Roger O'Neil.

"We believe," they stated, "that the sentences of death imposed upon the Rosenbergs are vindictive, out of all proportion to other sentences given in the same trial, out of all proportion to any sentences in a peacetime trial in our history.

"We therefore ask you to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs. Their execution would not serve justice or mercy but only revenge."

Following the large number of Europeans, among them Pablo Picasso, Alberto Moravia and Carlo Levi, who have appealed for clemency, the U. S. Embassy in London received a clemency appeal signed jointly by five British writers, Doris Lessing, John Cousins, John Sommerfield, Montagu Slater and Jack Beeching.

In addition, the British National Assembly of Women has sent a clemency delegation to the U. S. Embassy.

The number of public meetings on the Rosenberg Case continues to grow. Today (Wednesday) the Canadian Civil Rights Union will hold a meeting at which B. Z. Goldberg, Jewish columnist, will speak. Tomorrow, Newark will hold its third large Rosenberg meeting, at Wideway Hall, with Yuri Suhl, poet and novelist, and Mrs. Emily Alman, a neighbor of the Rosenbergs, as speakers.

In Washington tomorrow evening William A. Reuben, journalist, and Joseph Braining, chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, will speak.

On Saturday, Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, a dean of American Rabbis, and David Alman, executive secretary of the Rosenberg Committee, will speak in Cleveland.

Boston will hold its second public Rosenberg meeting Saturday.

On Nov. 13, a clemency rally will be held at the Biltmore Hall, in Brooklyn. Chicago will likewise have a big clemency rally that evening.

On Nov. 19, a clemency rally will take place in the Bronx, at the New Terrace Gardens, 2145 Boston Rd., Bronx, at which B. Z. Goldberg, Albert Kahn and others will speak.

Daily Worker

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Both War Candidates Talk Peace in Final Vote Pleas

The two major candidates of the old parties made their last pleas for votes by both frantically promising that they and they alone could bring peace to the U.S.A. and the world.

In Chicago, Adlai Stevenson, unable to resist any longer the pleas of his advisers to try to match the peace promises of Eisenhower, said:

"If you select me, I shall ask Our Lord to make me an instrument of his peace."

Eisenhower matched this last-minute plea with his own unlimited deceits in thes words:

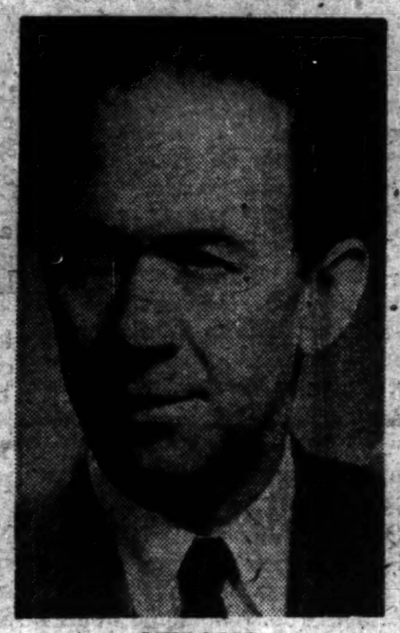
"I dedicate myself to one supreme cause: to strive to keep war from ever again wounding the bodies and scarring the spirit of America's youth."

He issued these words in a Boston speech. It was in sharp contrast to his "war of liberation" speech at the American Legion convention in New York.

Thus, both of the candidates of the pro-war forces of Big Business were forced in the closing hours to recognize that the winner in the expected 55,000,000-vote balloting would be the one who could appear most as the peace candidate.

The three-year Korean war, praised and backed by both the GOP and Democratic Party leaders from the beginning, had dramatically become the albatross around the candidates' necks. Neither wanted it, though neither would utter a single word proposing a cease-fire in Korea now, or any plan for getting it.

The two-party system was again trapping the American voters who wanted to vote for a clear out decision to get out of Korea immediately. But the pressure for peace had become the main fact of the balloting long before the results could be tabulated, observers said.



NELSON

Pittsburgh Smith Act Trial Opening Today

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4.—The fifth Smith Act trial of the recent witchhunting period opens in the U. S. District Court here tomorrow.

The defendants include:

Steve Nelson, former commander of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade who served as Western Pennsylvania Communist leader for several years.

Ben Careathers, Negro leader and former CIO steel organizer.

William Albertson, secretary of the Communist Party of Michigan.

James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer.

Irving Weissman, veteran of the wars against Franco and against Hitler and Mussolini, and former CIO shipyard committee member.

All are accused of possessing Marxist literature and building the Communist Party.

The judge will be William Alvas Stewart, former city solicitor and city councilman in Pittsburgh.

The chief prosecutor will be U. S. Attorney Edward C. Boyle.

He will be assisted by six governemnt lawyers and a battery of labor spies. Four of the government lawyers were shipped in from Washington by Attorney General McGranery.

Defense lawyers include Bertram Edises of Oakland, Calif., and Ralph Powe, Negro lawyer from Brooklyn.

Nelson and Careathers will make opening and closing statements to the jury.

Nelson is held without bail in the Allegheny County Prison in Pittsburgh, while he appeals a 20-year sentence under the fascist Pennsylvania "Sedition" Act. He will be brought into court in shackles each day. His address is Allegenhey County Prison, Ross St., Pittsburgh.

Admit U.S. Funds Finance Groups In Switzerland

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 4.—The Swiss Federal Council admitted today the truth of the charge by two Communist members of Parliament that the Swiss Youth Organization and the International Press Institute were actually supported by funds from the U. S.

The Council refused to take any action against these two groups, however. Its excuse was that the funds came from private persons abroad and not from governments, and that some of the funds came from countries other than the U. S.

Virginia Gov't Seeks to Break Bus Driver Strike

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, (FP).—Backed by a new law which allows the governor to seize any public utility the moment it is struck, the commonwealth of Virginia sought Nov. 3 to smash a walkout of AFL bus drivers on the A. B. & W. Lines, serving suburban Virginia and Washington, D. C.

State commissioner of corporations E. S. Hurley said the places of 350 bus drivers who struck for higher wages would be taken by supervisory employes, repairmen and 150 state-paid and state-trained strikebreakers. The union's offer of arbitration was turned down by the company.

Tories Aim to 'Denationalize' Steel, Transport

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced in Parliament today that his Tory Government would introduce two bills tomorrow to "denationalize the steel and transport industries."

Churchill said a recent drop in British production figures had disappointed the government, but he declared an increase in exports to Canada showed "things are looking up."

Laborite leader Clement A. Attlee charged that the government is following a deflationary policy that could cause a worldwide slump if it were adopted by many other countries.

Ohio Convicts Surrender

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—Convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary, after being denied food for at least 50 hours, agreed to surrender, it was announced today by Warden Ralph W. Alvis. The convicts, totaling 1,600, began their revolt five days ago. One of them was shot to death and four were wounded by gunfire from guards.

Alvis announced the surrender after a conference with 22 prisoners representing the 1,600.

FIGHT TAMMANY MOVE TO VOID BIANCHI VOTES

Tammany politicians, in a move to keep Sen. William J. Bianchi from reelection, yesterday got a written order from Justice Henry Clay Greenberg invalidating all votes for him on Row I, Civil Rights Party.

When polls opened in the 22nd Senatorial District, Bianchi's name appeared on Row I, although Bianchi, Tammany officials objected and brought their objections to Judge Greenberg, who issued the order.

The Board of Elections, which had put his name on Row I, refused to say whether or not it would count the ballots registered on that line for Bianchi.

Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, reported that every poll is being covered to see that the strips for Row I are not taken off and that the vote is counted. Marcantonio declared that in all the years of his political experience this is the worst thing he has ever come across.

Bianchi charged that this Tammany move is aimed at denying the people of his district the right to vote for him.

PITTSBURGH '5', ON TRIAL TODAY, SEND US $25

Last week, we reported that the heroic workingclass leader, Steve Nelson, had sent us $5 from his cell in Pennsylvania's Allegheny County, where he had been thrust in solitary confinement because of his militant leadership of the struggles of the workers in the Pittsburgh area.

Yesterday we received another contribution from him and his four colleagues, who go on trial today on the charge of violating the thught-control Smith Act.

"We are sending $25 collected from among the five of us," their letter said. The letter was signed by Nelson, William Albertson, Ben Careathers, James Dolsen and Irving Weissman.

"We know very well the role of the Daily Worker," their letter continued. "It remains a steadfast beacon combatting the darkness into which Wall Street is trying to thrust our people. The miners of Pennsylvania know our paper. They know well that in their last long strike, when the monopoly press was expressing hatred against their solidarity, only the Daily Worker rallied the rest of labor to the common cause of the fight on Taft-Hartleyism.

"One of us, Jim Dolsen, has been your correspondent in Pittsburgh for 15 years. It is self-evident that the attack on him is an attack on the paper, an attack on freedom of the press.

"We wish you many more years of service to the American people, and we know that thousands of miners, steel workers, Negro and white, in Western Pennsylvania join us in our wish."

Perhaps because yesterday was a holiday, the total funds that

(Continued on Page 6)

Received Yesterday — $429.00
Total Thus Far — $10,078.50
Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City.

'Spy' Frameup on Smith Act Victims Fails

By TERRY PETTUS

SEATTLE, Nov. 4.—An affidavit outlining how an agent provocateur attempted to involve local Smith Act defendants in the sale of asserted secret military matter has been signed by CRC director John Dashbach and entered into federal court records.

Daschmach accompanied the affidavit with a public demand that the Department of Justice apprehend the man who offered to sell "something from Boeing's" because he was "desperate for money."

The crude frameup attempt occurred in the Civil Rights Congress offices in the Bay Building after Daschbach refused to see the agent alone. Using the name of "Willard Johnson" the provocateur then made his offer in the presence of Bernard Freyd, an associate in the office.

The self-styled "Johnson" is described as being about 30 years of age, medium height and build with reddish-brown hair.

"I am convinced that the Department of Justice, particularly the FBI would, if they wanted to, have no difficulty in finding this 'Willard Johnson'" Daschbach said, "I and my co-defendants are convinced that he can be found among either the agents or the paid stool-pigeons of the department."

Daschbach also charged that "this episode is one more proof of the vicious hysteria and planned provocation blown up around this Smith Act case. The crudeness of this provocation is but another proof of the rotten case of the justice department."

Daschbach said that when the man was refused a private audience he related in the presence of Freyd his desire to contact officers of the Communist Party "for the purpose of selling them something from Boeing's."

"He was told," the affidavit relates, "that his office was the headquarters of the Civil Rights Congress, an organization defending the civil rights and constitutional liberties and was not the office of any other organization. Moreover, he was told, that we did not want and had no intention whatsoever of 'buying anything from Boeings'. This 'Willard Johnson' persisted that he was desperate for money and that he had something to sell."

Daschbach says that "he was told that he was barking up the wrong tree—that neither I or any of the persons in the Smith Act case, whom he had asked to see, could concevably want 'anything from Beings.'" It was made clear to him that we wanted something to do with him and that we regarded him as a provocateur. He thereupon left."

Stoolie Tries to Get Child from Film Actress

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4.—Unable to substantiate lurid charges of drunkenness against his ex-wife, Actress Dorothy Comingore, a House Un-American Committee stoolpigeon, Richard Collins, tried desperately to prove her an "unfit mother" because of her political views.

With Atty. Mabel Walker Willebrandt leading him on, Collins tried to turn Superior Judge

DOROTHY COMINGORE

Caryl M. Sheldon's courtroom into a smudgy carbon copy of Un-American committee hearings here.

Miss Comingore is attempting to obtain custody of her children, Michael, 8, and Judith, 11, from the stoolpigeon writer who last year fingered a long list of Hollywood people.

In the first day of hearings Miss Comingore refused to answer when Mrs. Willebrandt asked if she were a member of the Communist party.

Mrs. Willebrandt's attempts to establish that Miss Comingore was an alcoholic flopped when Collins took the stand and was unable to verify tales about times and places in which he alleged he had seen the actress intoxicated.

Collins and Mrs. Willebrandt huddled hurriedly when Judge Sheldon ruled out much of his testimony, and then plunged into their courtroom witchhunting act.

Collins' attorney tried to get Collins to testify Miss Comingore had allowed the children to meet actor Will Greer, who defied the Un-American in Washington hearings last February.

In a later session, Collins admitted to Miss Comingore's lawyer, William B. Esterman, that, although he had earned $9,000 a year or better every year since 1948, when they separated, he has in all the years contributed less than $1,500 for support of the children.

School Chief Asked to Take Action On Principal for Illegal Snooping

The Teachers Union last week called upon Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools, to take disciplinary action against a high school principal for illegally snooping and maintaining a secret dossier on a teacher at Smauel Compers High School. Charges against the principal, Edward N. Wallen, were detailed in the Teacher News of Nov. 1 which reprinted a letter to Jansen from Abraham Lederman, president of the Teachers Union.

The charges grew out of a Board of Education Departmental trial against Arthur Newman, teacher at Samuel Compers, during which the principal took the stand and was compelled to admit under cross-examination that he had complied a dossier on Newman and had submitted spying reports to superiors without providing copies to the teachers. This furtive spying is in complete violation of Section 89, Par. 7b, of the by-laws of the Board of Education which provides:

"All official reports to a superior officer, to the Board of Examiners, or other official body of the Board of Education of the City of New York shall be made in duplicate; and a copy thereof shall be given immediately to the person affected."

The kind of dossier kept by Wallen was indicated by this item on Newman: "Received package from Citizens Union." The Citizens Union is a conservative organization which gives out information on public affairs. In this case the package received by Newman contained a list of members of the State Legislature for use by the Teachers Interest Committee of which Newman was a member.

"Was it the word 'Union'—that led Principal Wallen to the conclusion that this organization is 'subversive'?" the Teachers Union letter to Jansen inquired. "Or was it the word 'Citizens' that made him suspicious, since he evidently believes that instances of interest in civic affairs and the exercise of rights as a citizen are facts worthy of being noted on the teacher's record?"

The letter to Jasen also charged Wallen with "evasive and dishonest answers given during his appearance as a witness in the departmental trial of Arthur Newman." It quoted a sample of the testimony at the departmental trial to back up this charge:

Question (by Harold I. Cammer, attorney for Newman): Are you familiar with the rule that materials in a teacher's file are to be supplied to him simultaneously with the time you put that mater in his file?

Answer (by Principal Wallen): He may not have copies of everything because there are some newspaper clipping in here. . . .

Q. Apart from newspaper items, did you deliver to him copies of all the material in that file?

A. There may be some items in here of which he did not get copies.

Q. Did you tell him you were putting that material in his file?

A. No, I did not formally tell him that.

Q. Did you tell him informally?

A. No.

Q. That means you did not tell him. Is that right?

A. That is right.

Q. Why did you say, "I did not formally tell him?"

At that point all further questioning into Wallen's illegal record-keeping was cut off by Trial Examiner Arthur Levitt, as not relevant on the objection of Saul Moskoff, assistant corporation counsel in charge of prosecuting the teachers.

Other examples of Wallen's unethical conduct were listed:

- Opening a letter from his faculty Welfare Committee even though the letter was not addressed to him. The Principal then forwarded the letter to Associate Superintendent George F. Pigott.
- Inducing a teacher to write a letter to him concerning a grievance and then forwarding the letter to Pigott.
- Turning in the names of four teachers who had bought copies of a paper, issued by Distributive Workers District 65.
- Turning over to superiors names of teachers who signed petitions for redress of grievances.
- Having someone spy on Newman when he was invited to speak to the Parent Teachers Association of DeWitt Clinton High School on the case of May Quinn, anti-Negro and anti-Semitic teacher. The report of the spy was then submitted to Pigott.

Women's Group Challenges Mrs. Roosevelt on Germ War

The American Nationality Women's Council at a recent meeting unanimously endorsed the following letter to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on the question of germ weapons being used by the U. S. Armed forces against the people of Korea and China:

"We have read your letter written to Mme. Marie-Claude Vaillant Courturier, secretary of the Women's International Democratic Federation (in which some 135 million women are enrolled). In this letter you brush aside as propaganda all evidence of germ warfare and categorically deny the charges.

"Have you read the report of the women from France and England, Germany and Belgium, who spent weeks investigating? Have you studied the dreadful and convincing report made by the Commission of the International Association of Democratic lawyers whose findings have been compiled which was released in March of 1952; have you given serious attention to the letter written by one of the most renowned scientist of the time, Dr. Joliet Curie?

"How will you reply to the carefully documented report by Dr. James Endicott this spring, after his extended trip to the areas in China where on the basis of first hand investigation as well as careful study, he stated his conviction that germ warfare is being carried on by the U. S. forces?

"Have you heard the sworn testimony of the U. S. fliers who described their own part in bacteriological war?

"What can you say to the most recent and perhaps the most irrefutable reports made by a commission of the world scientist headed by Prof. Needham of England, F.R.S. and including Dr. Andrea Andreer of Sweden; M. Jean Malterre of France; Dr. Oliviero Olive of Italy; Dr. Samuel B. Pessos of Brazil; Dr. N. Zhukov-Vereznikov of the USSR; and others? After two months of thorough study of all the data, they have unanimously signed a report which concludes:

"'The people of Korea and China have been indeed the obpectives of bacteriological weapons. These have been employed by units of the U. S. Armed forces, using a great variety of different methods for the purpose, some of which seem to be developments of those applied by the Japanese army during the second world war.'

"In addition, we have the tragic and shocking picture of our beloved country refusing to ratify the Geneva Convention banning the use of bacteriological weapons. Why?

"You are also aware of the fact that there is now a plan for the construction of a 10 million dollar laboratory on Plum Island for development of germ weapons, that many high ranking military men have called for the use of germ warfare—suc as Brigaadier General William Creasey, chief of the research section of the U. S. chemical corps, writing on Jan. 25, 1952: 'According to my most profound convictions, chemical and bacteriological weapons will lessen military expenses and the resistance of the enemy and will thus ensure us victory without economic devastations.'

"We urge you to bring this question before the U. S. delegation and to insist upon the ratification of the Geneva Convention by our government."

THAT 40c A DAY LOOKS VERY BIG TO MINERS' FAMILIES NOW

By CARL HIRSCH

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—"That 40 cents a day is awful big—the way things are."

John Rogers was talking about the money that the Wage Stabilization Board is trying to withhold from the coal miners.

"We worked five days in the whole month of July," he said, "and we didn't do much better in August or September."

We talked to Rogers in the narrow little coffee-and-doughnut shop that his wife runs two blocks from the town square. Rogers, who is secretary of the United Mine Workers Local, spends his time here now, as do many of the striking Taylorville coal diggers.

"If the coal operators know that they've got to give us that money to keep us working in the mines," said an elderly manned named Angelo, "I don't see why the government should butt in."

You hear the miners' side here. It's a story of hardship and poverty, of a work-week with a small fraction of work, and paycheck that covers only a small fraction of what a family needs.

Their bitterness pours out against the commercial press, the radio commentators, the congressmen who have threatened to force them back into the pits and to accept the government's wage cut.

"Al this hollering because we're not working," commented Rogers bitterly, "They didn't say anything this summer when we didn't work because there was no work."

Down the street from Rogers' place, we heard much the same thing from a group of miners sitting in front of the courthouse.

"There are 85 days supply of coal on top," said Harry Larkin, "and we weren't out two days before the papers began telling us we were wrecking the country."

We talked at length about the "politics" of the government's order cutting the mine wage agreement.

"It's all dirty politics," said a miner they called "Shorty," who said that he was a lifelong Democrat.

"I'm going to vote for Stevenson, but he's no bargain either. The only reason I'm for him is because he says he'll repeal the Taft-Hartley Act."

One thing is certain in Taylorville. No miner is going to work until the mine union directs a return to work.

"Send us a copy of your paper," they said, "It'll be a pleasure to read our side of the story for a change."

The sun lay on the horizon like a ripe pumpkin as we exchanged handshakes with the miners.

"It's going to be a cold winter unless the government changes its mind," one said with a wink. "You can put that in your paper."

YIDDISH THEATRE GROUP PRESENTS FEUCHTWANGER PLAY ON SALEM WITCHHUNT

The Yiddish Theatre Ensemble is preparing a new play for presentation—"The Devil in Boston" by Lion Feuchtwanger, translated into Yiddish by N. Buchwald. Morris Carnovsky is directing the play.

"The Devil in Boston" deals with a notorious chapter in American history about 250 years ago — the witchhunt in Salem, Mass. It has been enthusiastically received in Hollywood where it was presented in English a year ago.

The premiere of "The Devil in Boston" will take place Jan. 24, and will be performed Saturday evenings and Sunday matinees at the Barbizon Plaza Theatre. Groups and organizations are invited to book benefits at the office of the Yiddish Theatre Ensemble, 189 Second Ave., open daily to 6 p.m. and Saturdays till 1 p.m. Call: GRamercy 7-2312.

Around the Movie World in 8 Reels

By DAVID PLATT

REEL 1 — HOLLYWOOD. — MGM will shortly release "The Hoaxters," hour-length "documentary" allegedly exposing "communism." Made up of newsreel shots and special clips obtained from government sources, it has top MGM stars doing the narration. Co-author of the film is Victor Lasky, a professional red-baiter who served Sen. Nixon as adviser-writer during the elections.

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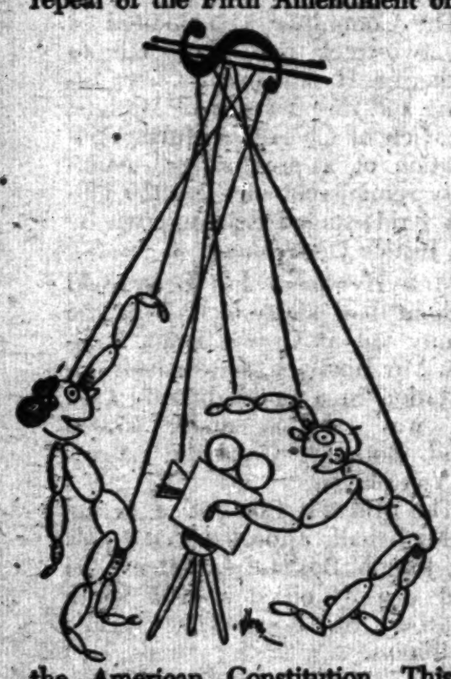
REEL 2—LONDON.—In his review of the Warner Bros. anti-labor film "Big Jim McLain," just opened here, Richard Winnington, News Chronicle film critic wrote: "Cast in the form of an FBI thriller, the film is unreserved propaganda for repeal of the Fifth Amendment of



the American Constitution. This amendment was designed to protect the right of the American citizen to refuse to answer questions (e. g. as to his political beliefs) that might incriminate him. It is held to be the safeguard of free speech. The propaganda, clumsy enough, is made on behalf of the Un-American Activities Committee whose members are shown off and eulogized in a prologue. . . . It is a frightened, silly hysterical film produced for Warner Bros. by John Wayne and Robert Fellows. Wayne is a leading official of the Hollywood Society for Senator McCarthy, the uncrowned king of America's witchhunt."

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REEL 3—MEXICO CITY.—The Mexican Government, in an attempt to strengthen Mexico's growing film industry, has decreed that every movie house in the country must devote at least 50 percent of its screen time to Mexican-made movies. Spokesmen for U. S.-film interests in Mexico charge the new law is "discriminatory." As one American put it, "The government now has enough power to put us out of business in a week if it wants to."

But Mexican officials say the move is necessary to step up production and to end its reliance on foreign earnings. Last year 102 films were produced in Mexico, and although their cost averaged less than $60,000 they still had to rely on foreign markets for profits.

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REEL 4—PARIS.—Charles Chaplin received the rosette of officer of the Legion of Honor from education minister Andre Marie at a ceremony here the other night. "This is the proudest moment of my life," said the artist, floored by eulogies comparing him to France's greatest dramatists—Moliere, Corneille, Hugo and Beaumarchais.

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REEL 5—BUDAPEST.—Successful experiments carried on in Hungary since 1948 have resulted in the opening in Budapest of a theatre showing three-dimension films. The films are taken and produced by means of a simple optical apparatus designed by cameraman Felix Bodrossy and engineer Jozsef Gybrfi, and fitted to any movie camera or projector.

Viewers look through a special glass attached to each seat, which creates the three-dimensional effect on the screen. The opening program consisted of a full-length feature entitled "The Audition," and two documentaries, "Walk in the Zoo" and "May Day, 1952."

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REEL 6—TOKYO.—A new film called "Atom-bombed Children in Hiroshima" produced by the progressive group "Modern Cinema Association" is having an enormous success in Japan. About 80,000 people saw it in Hiroshima alone.

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REEL 7—MOSCOW. — Among the recent new Soviet films are several screen versions of famous plays in which some of the best actors of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev are starred. The films include two plays from the repertoire of the Moscow Maly Theatre, famous for its staging of the plays of the great Russian dramatist Ostrovsky. The films "Truth Is Good But Happiness Is Better" and "Even a Wise Man Stumbles" have made it possible for audiences in the most remote parts of the country to see these productions.

Other celebrated plays that have been filmed include Leo Tolstoy's "Living Corpse" at the Pushkin Drama Theatre in Leningrad, Lope de Vega's El Maestro de Danzar at the Soviet Army Theatre, and Sheridan's "School for Scandal," as staged by Moscow Art Theatre.

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REEL 8—VIENNA. — Anti-Nazi demonstrations for four days in Vienna late in September, compelled cancellation of the 20th Century Fox film "Desert Fox," glorifying Nazi Gen. Rommel.

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FUND DRIVE — Many thanks for contributions from the following: R. P., $20; A Friend, $10; Grandmother Elnora, $10; Group of Film Workers, $20; Ruth, $5. Keep sending it in to this column.

RAY LEV
Pianist
CARNEGIE HALL
NOV. 21
Friday Eve. at 8:30
Subscription Plans
Concert Hall Box Records

THE GRAND CONCERT

'Satellite' Talk Exposed in 'New World Review'

The charge in the prowar press that the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe are "satellites" of the Soviet Union is riddled in a graphic article by Andrew Rothstein, in the special 108-page November issue of "New World Review," just off the press.

In a documented expose, Rothstein shows the true relationship between the USSR and the People's Democracies of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania, and demonstrates that this relationship is based on broad, mutual interests.

The enlarged special November issue of NWR also contains other authoritative articles reviewing 35 years' achievements of the USSR in economics.

Among the contributors are Dr. Harry F. Ward, writing on "The Long Battle for Peace"; D. N. Pritt, famous British lawyer, on Soviet Democracy; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; Sean O'Casey, celebrated Irish author and playwright; Eslanda Robeson; J. D. Bernal, who reports on Soviet scientific achievements; Beatrice King, on Soviet education; Frederick V. Field, who discusses the relations between People's China and the Soviet Union; Lement U. Harris, who writes on Soviet agriculture; Corliss Lamont; Jessica Smith on "What This Anniversary Means," and many others.

The November Anniversary issue also contains eloquent peace messages from outstanding personalities in the U. S., Mexico, Great Britain, India, Japan and other countries.

"New World Review," a monthly illustrated, pocket-size magazine on foreign affairs, provides news and interpretation of the Soviet Union, China and the Peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe. The magazine is issued at 114 East 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y., and sells for 20 cents a copy.

Urge Appeals for Roosevelt Ward Right to Travel

The Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, Jr., yesterday urged appeals to John McKay U. S. attorney of New Orleans to permit Rosevlt Ward to travel pending outcome of his appeal to the Supreme Court. The committee also urged appeals to the Justice Department in Washington.

Ward, Negro youth leader is now out on bail, while he appeals the frameup conviction in a New Orleans court on a charge of not notifying the draft board of a change of address.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Post Columnist and the Globetrotters . . .

THERE WAS A COLUMN in the New York Post the other day about the Harlem Globetrotters. It was advertised on the back page of the paper as "Gross Dissects Globetrotters." Some day somebody ought to really do a journalistic dissecting job on Mr. Gross.

His main points were these:

The Trotters are really not a good basketball team and never have been in their last five years of tremendous popularity. He writes: "Forced to play straight . . . basketball against legitimate opposition in a league schedule, they would be shown up as a wrestling troupe in sneakers."

The point is "proven" by the statement that Nat (Sweetwater) Clifton, who came from the Trotters to the Knickerbockers "is still learning to play basketball. He still has a considerable distance to go before becoming a top pro."

This is not very honest or factual criticism.

The fact is that before the Globetrotters let Clifton go to the Knickerbockers to end the shameful lily-whiteness of New York's pro league representative (and give the Knicks a contending club for the first time), they regularly tangled with the best of the pro league, the Minneapolis Lakers, in "straight basketball" which packed 22,000 excited fans into the Chicago Coliseum to see evenly-matched, see-saw games, some of which the Trotters won, some of which the Lakers won.

As it happens, Clifton was the only real "big man" on the Trotters, as big men are measured in today's game, meaning 6-6 or over. A remarkable defensive player and rebounder, he gave the wonderful George Mikan, all 6-10½ inches of him, a tremendous battle underneath. (As a Knickerbocker his play against Mikan is still the New Yorkers' chief hope when they tangle with Minneapolis.)

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WITH CLIFTON GONE and not yet replaced by another big man (big Walt Dukes will be coming on from Seton Hall next spring), the Trotters, despite their all-round brilliance, are no longer able to contain the giant Mikan and so can no longer play on even terms with the pro championship Lakers, the only league team they meet. You can't beat a Mikan team with nobody over 6-6.

To say this is one thing. To jeer at the gifted Trotters as a "wrestling troupe in sneakers," and to falsely imply that they never were any better than now is dishonest, and in the almost vindictive overtones toward an all-Negro team, and sneering at the "clowns," perhaps a little worse.

The stuff about Clifton is really fantastic. I just called the Knick publicity man for a few facts. Take rebounding, the heart of current basketball. Clifton, just one of three "big men" on the Knicks, and the shortest of the three, led the club in snaring rebounds last season with 731 rebounds. He was followed at some distance by Gallatin with 661. Coach Lapchick attributed the Knicks' great fight up through the semi-finals of the playoff in large measure to the great rebound and defensive play of Clifton.

There are no statistics on defense in modern basketball any more since the flow of substitutes makes it too difficult to determine who held whom to what. Yet everyone KNOWS without question that Clifton is the Knicks' key defensive performer.

Scoring obviously is not this fine player's forte. But let's look at last year's figures there too. What do we find? **Clifton scored 658 points, third highest on the Knicks, and averaged 10.6 per game, also third highest.**

Put this all together and you have quite a ballplayer for someone who is "still learning to play basketball." Saturday night at the Garden the Knicks opened their league season by nipping Baltimore after trailing at the half. Wonder whether they would have won without the man who "has a long way to go before becoming a top pro"? Clifton took 15 shots from the floor, sank 9 of them for better than a .500 shooting average, and wound up leading the Knick scorers with 20 points!

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THE GLOBETROTTERS have devised a brand of highly skilled entertainment on the basketball floor which they mix with their straight basketball. Mr. Gross is free to like it or not as he chooses—but the fans love it. They pack the place whenever the Trotters come around. Last year the demand was so great that the Trotters had to play afternoon and night games at the Garden on the same day, filling the place twice over. **And nobody is beating the Trotters outside of Mikan and company that anyone can notice!**

The team puts on its ballhandling, fancy dribbling, "football," "baseball" and other fancy stuff when it is leading by a comfortable margin. Any time the opposition creeps up too close for comfort you will see the Trotters blaze away with a topnotch exhibition of "straight basketball," with fine playmaking, shotmaking, passwork and TEAMWORK.

I don't know what qualifies Gross as such an expert on the quality of the Trotter players. He's just as "right" as he is on Clifton. Josh Grider would probably immediately become one of the top three scorers in the pro league if he played there. Marquis Haynes, the most remarkable dribbler in the history of the game, and an excellent shot, would lift any club in the loop. Elmer Robinson and Clarence Wilson are obviously good enough to be starring pro regulars—obviously that is to anyone who hasn't got blinders on—or a journalistic hatchet job to do. Tatum, a magician with the ball and possessor of a fine "blind" bookshot, is now probably too far along in years and slow afoot defensively to make it. Which doesn't say that in his younger days, when all the pro teams were jimcrow, he mightn't have been better than two-thirds of the players around.

Basketball players have always lauded, and rightly, the magnificent Original Celtics of Barry, Banks, Holman, Dehnert, Lapchick, et al., for their contribution to the growth and appreciation of this fine American-born and devised game of ours. The Celtics traveled up and down the land, stirring an interest in basketball in areas where it had been largely unknown before.

In a more modern era, the Globetrotters are similarly missionaries of basketball, carrying the high skill of the game not only

(Continued on Page 8)

St. Louis Paper Hits Excessive Bail for 3 Smith Act Victims

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—A St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial last week condemned the "excessive bail" imposed on three of the five St. Louis Smith Act victims who are still in jail. Under a heading, "Bail of $40,000," the newspaper declared that bail is not supposed to be "pre-conviction punishment."

The ediotrial referred to a letter appearing in the Post-Dispatch the same day by four persons who condemned the trial and high bail as unconstitutional.

"Bail, said the editorial, "I intended to guarantee, insofar as possible, the appearance of an accused person in court. Bail is not pre-conviction punishment. To ask men in the circumstances of James Forest, Marcus Murphy and Robert Manewitz to post bail ranging from $25,000 up to $40,000 is to require bond which they and their associates cannot hope to provide.

"Does the United States Attorney's office have information that the accused men can be expected to skip out? If so, unusual vigilance is in order. But if there is no such expectation the constitutional safeguard against 'excessive bail' should be the rule in this case as in all other cases."

A date for bail hearing before Judge Harper is not yet set, but the St. Louis Civil Liberties Union has agreed to appear in hearing as a friend of court.

Arraignment of five St. Louis Smith Act defendants, William Sentner, Marcus A. Murphy, James F. Forest and Dorothy Forest, and Robert Manewitz has been postponed to Nov. 28, to give defendants additional opportunity to seek counsel.

Detroit Committee in Emergency Campaign to Halt Executions

DETROIT.—"I appeal to you to stop the unprecedented and cruel death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg." That is the message to President Truman on 2,500 postcards issued last week by the Detroit Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The committee is working against time—the short weeks remaining before the Rosenbergs are to die for alleged—and unbelievable—"spying" for a nation with whom we were allied at the time of the alleged crime.

In addition to the postcard barrage, the committee is pressing for signatures on the Amicus Brief to the Supreme Court. These must be turned in immediately if they are to reach the court in time to affect its second—and last decision—on whether or not to review the conviction. Funds for advertisements, leaflets, etc., must be rushed to the committee at Room 303, 1442 Griswold, Detroit 26.

Seek to Cut Bail of Huff In Seattle

SEATTLE, Nov. 3.—A motion for further reduction of $10,000 bail for Henry Huff, Washington state Communist leader and one of seven Northwest Smith Act defendants, has been filed in federal court.

Huff was released on $10,000 bail, reduced from $40,000 as set by the U. S. commissioner here, some weeks ago. The other six defendants are out on $5,000 each.

"My being singled out for release on bail in the sum of $10,000 places an unfair burden and onus on me which I believe prejudices me, and tends to prevent me having a fair and impartial trial," Huff said in an affidavit laid before Federal Judge William Lindberg's court.

ON THE SCOREBOARD

Continued from Page 7)

through our own country but around much of the world. (Wish I was as proud of ALL our representatives abroad!)

Now here is an interesting proposition for Gross. Suppose a game were arranged for charity, the Red Cross, anything at all, between the Trotters and the Knickerbockers. It would fill the Garden and might prove something. I think the Trotters would win. Maybe they wouldn't. It would be quite a game anyhow.

One thing, without Clifton in there for them, the Knicks' chances of winning this game, no matter how you rate those chances, would certainly dip some, wouldn't they!

I didn't say with Clifton going back to the Globetrotters for the game! Just sitting it out, not being on the Knicks. It would be no contest the first way.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS for money flowing in will definitely appear tomorrow. Promise.

Deny $1 Million Back Pay to Locked Out Newspaper Workers

PITTSBURGH (FP)—An arbitration award here denied back pay to members of seven newspapers unions for time lost when they were out during the 6-week newspaper strike two years ago. It was estimated the claims for back pay totaled more than $1 million.

The workers involved were nonstriking employes of the Pittsburgh Press, Sun-Telegraph and Post-Gazette. The newspapers closed down Oct. 2, 1950, when members of Mailers Union No. 22 struck and Local 211, Int. Bro. of Teamsters (AFL) refused to handle the papers.

Through their unions the nonstriking workers claimed before arbitrator Ralph T. Seward that they should be paid for the period of Oct. 2 to Nov. 17, 1950, when publication was resumed.

They also held that various clauses in their respective contracts had been violated and that such violations required payment of regular wages during the period of the strike. Hearings on the claims were held in the spring of 1951.

Seward denied all the union's claims, contending that no lockout existed. He said the managements' suspension without pay for the nonstriking workers was "an exercise of plain business judgment" and a "proper and permissable exercise of managerial discretion.

Among the unions joining in the arbitration claim were the Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild (CIO), Photo Engravers Local 16 (AFL), Steretoypers Local 56 (AFL) Press Circulation Guild (now a unit of Intl. Assn. of Machinists (AFL) and the Pittsburgh Newspaper Alliance.

Newark Rally Thursday for Rosenbergs

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—A mass meeting to appeal to President Truman to commute the death sentences of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will be held Thursday evening in Wideway Hall, 929 Broad Street, Newark, by the New Jersey Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Dr. Leonard Tushnet of Irvington, the committee's chairman, declared:

"This is the first time in the history of our country that a civil court has ordered the death sentence for such a charge. And it did this on the very questionable testimony of one man, David Greenglass.

"In the name of human decency and of humanity, because there will always be some elements of doubt," he asked for letters or telegrams to President Truman for clemency.

Yuri Suhl, poet and author of "One Foot in America," and Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor emeritus of Union Theological Seminary, will speak at the meeting.

Hold Hearing On Nov. 6 in Boshardy Case

CHICAGO.—Joseph Boshardy, 58, non-citizen born in Hungary, was arrested in deportation proceedings here Tuesday, Oct. 21, under McCarran Law charges of past membership in the Communist Party. He is being held in County Jail, with bail set at $4,000 by the Justice Department. A hearing has already been set for Nov. 6, according to Mr. Boshardy's attorney, Max R. Naiman.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born revealed that his arrest was not an isolated incident in the national witch-hunt hysteria, but occured only the night before nine noncitizens facing deportation were scheduled to surrender themselves at Ellis Island in New York Harbor on orders of the Attorney General.

The Committee also pointed to the two-week denial of bail to Katherine Hyndman of Gary, Indiana and recent arrest of Mathew Brzovich of Chicago as further indication of a pre-arranged continuity reminiscent of the 1920 Palmer Raids staged coast-to-coast by the Justice Department.

Mrs. Hyndman has been held without bail since Oct. 7 in the county jail at Crown Point, Indiana. Mr. Brzovich, arrested for deportation in a midnight raid Oct. 15, was released under $5,000 bond. Both are Croatians, natives of Yugoslavia.

The Midwest Committee, acting in his behalf, appealed that funds for Joseph Boshardy's defense be sent c/o its office at 431 South Dearborn St., Room 325, Chicago 5, Illinois.

Public Barred from Hearing on Deportation of Harry Price, CIO Unionist, to Fascist Greece

DETROIT.—Disregarding the rights of the public, the Immigration Department held a closed dor hearing on Oct. 22, in the case of a CIO-member fighting deportation to fascist Greece, where hundreds of trade unionists have imprisoned and murdered for for their activities.

Married to an invalid wife who is a descendant of Civil War veterans, and father of a disabled World War II veteran, Harry Price, member of Local 1064, CIO Restaurant Workers Union, testified that he faces physical persecution and possible death if deported to Greece.

Price, 59, legal resident in the U. S. for 42 years, was recently ordered deported under the McCarran Act for alleged past membership in the Communist Party. Under existing law, he cannot be deported to a country where he faces physical persecution. The mere fact that he was being deported by the U. S. Government for alleged membership in the Communist Party would be sufficient grounds to imprison him in Greece, Attorney Ernest Goodman charged.

Warning that the barring of the public in this case was a precedent for star chamber proceedings in the future, Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, urged that protests be sent to the Attorney General, Washington, D. C. Labor organizations and trade unionists were also urged to protest the deportation of their fellow trade unionist.

What's On?

NOW THAT ELECTIONS ARE OVER, be sure to register for a class at the Frederick Douglass School. Classes begin next week. Registration today until 9:30 p.m. Frederick Douglass Educational Center, 124 W. 134th St. UN 5-7820.

The Annual Labor Bazaar

Biggest and Best Yet

Women's Wear
Latest Styles
Finest Fabrics

LOW PRICED
Made by Skilled Union Labor

Coats — Skirts
Suits — Accessories
Dresses — Shoes
Blouses — Jewelry

annual labor bazaar

December 11, 12, 13, 14

St. Nicholas Arena
69 West 66th St.

PROCEEDS
To combat anti-Semitism, jimcrow, and all forms of discrimination.

Auspices: American Labor Party

Bazaar office and warehouse
1 East 4th St. — GR 7-6964-5

Hear the First
ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTION
at the Great Anniversary Celebration of Louis Kossuth
Champion of Freedom and National Independence

Sunday, Nov. 9th — 3 P.M.

Barbizon Plaza Theatre
Sixth Ave. and 58th St.

Program: Galaxy of Stars of Stage, Screen & Concert Hall
Kermit Moore • Martha Schlamme
Lucy Brown • Karen Morley and others

ARRANGED BY THE 1948 MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
TICKETS AT 60c AND $1.20 AVAILABLE AT 130 E. 16 ST., 2nd FLOOR

Dinner

LABOR'S TRIBUTE TO AL LANNON

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st Street

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7

SPEAKERS

Bill Sentner — Int'l Rep. Dist. 8 UEW
Irv. Dworin — N. Y. Port Agent, Marine Cooks and Stewards
Bill Wallace — Sec'y, District 4 UEW

ENTERTAINMENT

Louise Jeffers — Noted Negro Artist
Teak Thomas — Noted Pianist
Lill Goodman — Distinguished Int'l Folk Singer

Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon

Tickets, at $2.50 can be had from Rudy Jones
799 Broadway — Room 537

Daily Worker

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EISENHOWER LEADS WITH 'PEACE' TALK

Gen. Dwight B. Eisenhower was piling up an impressive lead for the presidency at this newspaper's press time last night, as the Republican Party cashed in on his phony promises to end the war in Korea. At 11 o'clock Eisenhower was leading in 31 states having 343 electoral votes. Adlai Stevenson, was leading in only 15 states having 173 electoral votes.

A total of 266 is necessary for election.

Eisenhower took an early lead in Virginia, Florida and South Carolina where the Dixiecrat machine, headed by South Carolina's racist Governor, Jimmy Byrnes, worked hard for him. Connecticut was safely in Eisenhower's column at an early hour.

States in which Stevenson was leading included Pennsylvania, with 32 electoral votes, which was contrary to expectations. He was also leading in Illinois with 27 electoral votes.

For California, which casts 32 electoral votes, there were no returns at press time.

New York's 45 electoral votes were conceded by Democratic state chairman Paul Fitzpatrick to be in Eisenhower's column.

Republican national chairman Arthur E. Summerfield, the General Motors agent who helped Eisenhower get the GOP nomination, claimed victory for his candidate as early as 10:45 p.m. He said it was "a landslide sweep from coast to coast."

At that hour, Eisenhower had 53 percent of the popular votes but his plurality was geographically situated so as to give him a substantial lead in electoral votes.

Early returns in races for the United States Senate showed Republicans piling up leads in a number of crucial states.

In Connecticut, Democratic Sen. William Benton conceded defeat by Republican Sen. William Purtell. Rep. Abraham A. Ribicoff, Democratic candidate for the Senate seat made vacant by the death last summer of Sen. Brien McMahon, conceded to the Republican candidate, Prescott Bush.

Benton's defeat was a victory for McCarthyite forces in his state. The Connecticut Senator had been outspoken in his condemnation of Sen. Joe McCarthy's tactics, although he weakened his fight by supporting the Administration's witchhunt.

In Arizona, Senate majority leader Ernest W. McFarland was trailing his GOP opponent, Barry Goldwater.

In Kentucky, Sen. Thomas R. Underwood (D) was falling behind former Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R). Early returns also showed Sens. John O. Pastore (D-RI) and Harley M. Kilgore (D-WVa) trailing their Republican opponents. In the West Virginia race, the GOP candidate is Chapman Revercombe, a former Senator known for his advocacy of discriminatory immigration legislation.

Already elected were five Democrats in Southern states, including the anti-labor Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia.

Democratic candidates for the Senate were leading in Massachusetts, Minnesota and Missouri.

In Maryland, Rep. J. Glenn Beall, Republican, a supporter of Taft-Hartley, was leading George P. Mahoney, Democrat in the race for the Senate seat of Herbert R. O'Conor, retired.

In Wisconsin, Sen. Joe McCarthy held a substantial lead over Thomas E. Fairchild, his Democratic opponent, in his race for reelection. With 330 of 3,226 precincts reporting, McCarthy had 50,643 votes to 29,163 for Fairchild.

ARCHIBALD ELECTED —1st NEGRO STATE SENATOR

Julius A. Archibald became the first Negro State Senator in the history of the New York State Senate yesterday as he swept the 21st Senatorial District in Manhattan. He was the Democratic-Liberal candidate, and received support from the American Labor Party, which helped to initiate the move for his nomination. Archibald won the Democratic nomination in a bitterly-fought primary in which independent political forces, including labor forces gave him backing.

Gen. Eisenhower's Korea promises cut heavily into New York's usual Democratic majority yesterday, and gave New York state to the GOP by an extraordinarily high margin.

With more than two-thirds of the city vote in when the Daily Worker went to press last night, Stevenson's indicated plurality in the city was about 400,000.

In presidential elections, New York City voters have been giving Democratic nominees a majority of 700,000.

There was no indication of the upstate vote, which was expected to give Eisenhower some 800,000 over Gov. Stevenson. State Democratic chairman Fitzpatrick conceded the state to the GOP at an early hour.

The city vote for ALP presidential candidates Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta Bass was expected to run about 60,000 on the basis of a count of about two-thirds of the districts.

IVES WINS

U. S. Sen. Irving M. Ives won reelection handily from his Democratic opponent, John Cashmore. There were indications he might actually carry the city against Cashmore, or come close to it, while carrying upstate by nearly a million.

ALP Senate candidate Corliss Lamont was running ahead of the ALP ticket and had an estimated vote of 75,000 in the city on the basis of about two-thirds of the vote counted.

Though no final totals were available for the Communist candidates, Benjamin J. Davis for Assembly in Harlem's 11th A. D., and Simon W. Gerson for Congress in Brooklyn's 13th Congressional District, indications were that Gerson would poll in the neighborhood of 2,500 votes and Davis about 1,500.

State Sen. William J. Bianchi, with about two-thirds of the votes counted when the Daily Worker went to press, was trailing his two opponents. Bianchi had 4,658 votes with 87 E. D.s counted out of 130. Alfred Santangelo, Democratic-Liberal nominee, was leading with about 36,000 votes and Charles Muzzicato, Republican, had 20,000.

Manuel Medina, ALP nominee in the 14th trailed his Democratic-Liberal opponent, Assemblyman Hulan Jack, but ran ahead of the GOP candidate. Medina had 2,844 votes, Jack won handily with 15,000 votes, and the GOP nominee received 2,664 votes.

In the Bronx 23rd Congressional District, Howard Fast, ALP nominee for Congress, polled some 7,000 votes.

Negro voters in the Harlem areas, veering sharply away from the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket, gave the Democratic candidate perhaps the largest majorities they ever received. Indications were that the Stevenson vote was running better than 70 percent in these areas. The vote turnout was unusually high.

On the other hand, Italian-American districts, where the anti-war feeling ran high, went to Eisenhower because of his "peace" demagogy.

In the Queens Fifth Assembly District, Dr. Frederick Ellis Bell, Negro independent candidate running on the Free Man's Party, received 1,400 votes. Dr. Bell won 15 percent of the total Corona vote.

A Tammany trick to rob Bianchi of many votes was exposed early yesterday. When polls opened in the 22 Senatorial District, Bianchi's name appeared on Row I, Civil Rights Party, in addition to Row D, the ALP line, although Bianchi's name had not been certified by the Board of Elections for the Civil Rights Party.

A few hours later, Alfred E. Santangelo, Bianchi's Democratic rival, appeared in the 10 A. D., at the P. S. 121 polling place at 103 St., with what he said was a court order invalidating all Bianchi votes on Row I. The court order, it was claimed, was obtained in a suit by Tammany politicians before Justice Henry Clay Greenburg.

Virginia Gov't. Seeks to Break Bus Driver Strike

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, (FP).—Backed by a new law which allows the governor to seize any public utility the moment it is struck, the commonwealth of Virginia sought Nov. 3 to smash a walkout of AFL bus drivers on the A. B. & W. Lines, serving suburban Virginia and Washington, D. C.

State commissioner of corporations E. S. Hurley said the places of 350 bus drivers who struck for higher wages would be taken by supervisory employes, repairmen and 150 state-paid and state-trained strikebreakers. The union's offer of arbitration was turned down by the company.

Admit U.S. Funds Finance Groups In Switzerland

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 4.—The Swiss Federal Council admitted today the truth of the charge by two Communist members of Parliament that the Swiss Youth Organization and the International Press Institute were actually supported by funds from the U. S.

The Council refused to take any action against these two groups, however. Its excuse was that the funds came from private persons abroad and not from governments, and that some of the funds came from countries other than the U. S.

Pittsburgh Smith Act Trial Opening Today

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4.—The fifth Smith Act trial of the recent witchhunting period opens in the U. S. District Court here tomorrow.

The defendants include:

Steve Nelson, former commander of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade who served as Western Pennsylvania Communist leader for several years.

Ben Careathers, Negro leader and former CIO steel organizer.

William Albertson, secretary of the Communist Party of Michigan.

James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer.

Irving Weissman, veteran of the wars against Franco and against Hitler and Mussolini, and former CIO shipyard committee member.

All are accused of possessing Marxist literature and building the Communist Party.

The judge will be William Alvas Stewart, former city solicitor and city councilman in Pittsburgh.

The chief prosecutor will be U. S. Attorney Edward C. Boyle. He will be assisted by six governemnt lawyers and a battery of labor spies. Four of the government lawyers were shipped in from Washington by Attorney General McGranery.

Defense lawyers include Bertram Edises of Oakland, Calif., and Ralph Powe, Negro lawyer from Brooklyn.

Nelson and Careathers will make opening and closing statements to the jury.

Nelson is held without bail in the Allegheny County Prison in Pittsburgh, while he appeals a 20-year sentence under the fascist Pennsylvania "Sedition" Act. He will be brought into court in shackles each day. His address is Allegenhey County Prison, Ross St., Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH '5', ON TRIAL TODAY, SEND US $25

Last week, we reported that the heroic workingclass leader, Steve Nelson, had sent us $5 from his cell in Pennsylvania's Allegheny County, where he had been thrust in solitary confinement because of his militant leadership of the struggles of the workers in the Pittsburgh area.

Yesterday we received another contribution from him and his four colleagues, who go on trial today on the charge of violating the thught-control Smith Act.

"We are sending $25 collected from among the five of us," their letter said. The letter was signed by Nelson, William Albertson, Ben Careathers, James Dolsen and Irving Weissman.

"We know very well the role of the Daily Worker," their letter continued. "It remains a steadfast beacon combatting the darkness into which Wall Street is trying to thrust our people. The miners of Pennsylvania know our paper. They know well that in their last long strike, when the monopoly press was expressing hatred against their solidarity, only the Daily Worker rallied the rest of labor to the common cause of the fight on Taft-Hartleyism.

"One of us, Jim Dolsen, has been your correspondent in Pittsburgh for 15 years. It is self-evident that the attack on him is an attack on the paper, an attack on freedom of the press.

"We wish you many more years of service to the American people, and we know that thousands of miners, steel workers, Negro and white, in Western Pennsylvania join us in our wish."

Perhaps because yesterday was a holiday, the total funds that

(Continued on Page 6)

Received Yesterday — $429.00
Total Thus Far — $10,078.50

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City.

Catholic Group Hits Rosenbergs' Sentence

A group of practising Catholic laymen, associated with the Catholic Worker, have called upon President Truman to commute the death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenber, it was announced yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The group comprises Michael Harrington, Robert Ludlow, Martin Corbin, Izidoro Fazio, Charles McCormack and Roger O'Neil.

"We believe," they stated, "that the sentences of death imposed upon the Rosenbergs are vindictive, out of all proportion to other sentences given in the same trial, out of all proportion to any sentences in a peacetime trial in our history.

"We therefore ask you to grant clemency to the Rosenbergs. Their execution would not serve justice or mercy but only revenge."

Following the large number of Europeans, among them Pablo Picasso, Alberto Moravia and Carlo Levi, who have appealed for clemency, the U. S. Embassy in London received a clemency appeal signed jointly by five British writers, Doris Lessing, John Cousins, John Sommerfield, Montagu Slater and Jack Beeching.

In addition, the British National Assembly of Women has sent a clemency delegation to the U. S. Embassy.

The number of public meetings on the Rosenberg Case continues to grow. Today (Wednesday) the Canadian Civil Rights Union will hold a meeting at which B. Z. Goldberg, Jewish columnist, will speak. Tomorrow, Newark will hold its third large Rosenberg meeting, at Wideway Hall, with Yuri Suhl, poet and novelist, and Mrs. Emily Alman, a neighbor of the Rosenbergs, as speakers.

In Washington tomorrow evening William A. Reuben, journalist, and Joseph Braining, chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, will speak.

On Saturday, Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, a dean of American Rabbis, and David Alman, executive secretary of the Rosenberg Committee, will speak in Cleveland.

Boston will hold its second public Rosenberg meeting Saturday.

On Nov. 13, a clemency rally will be held at the Biltmore Hall, in Brooklyn. Chicago will likewise have a big clemency rally that evening.

On Nov. 19, a clemency rally will take place in the Bronx, at the New Terrace Gardens, 2145 Boston Rd., Bronx, at which B. Z. Goldberg, Albert Kahn and others will speak.

Stoolie Tries to Get Child from Film Actress

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4.—Unable to substantiate lurid charges of drunkenness against his ex-wife, Actress Dorothy Comingore, a House Un-American Committee stoolpigeon, Richard Collins, tried desperately to prove her an "unfit mother" because of her political views.

With Atty. Mabel Walker Willebrandt leading him on, Collins tried to turn Superior Judge Caryl M. Sheldon's courtroom into a smudgy carbon copy of Un-American committee hearings here.

Miss Comingore is attempting to obtain custody of her children, Michael, 8, and Judith, 11, from the stoolpigeon-writer who last year fingered a long list of Hollywood people.

In the first day of hearings Miss Comingore refused to answer when Mrs. Willebrandt asked if she were a member of the Communist party.

Mrs. Willebrandt's attempts to establish that Miss Comingore was an alcoholic flopped when Collins took the stand and was unable to verify tales about times and places in which he alleged he had seen the actress intoxicated.

Collins and Mrs. Willebrandt huddled hurriedly when Judge Sheldon ruled out much of his testimony, and then plunged into their courtroom witchhunting act.

Collins' attorney tried to get Collins to testify Miss Comingore had allowed the children to meet actor Will Greer, who defied the Un-American in Washington hearings last February.

In a later session, Collins admitted to Miss Comingore's lawyer, William B. Esterman, that, although he had earned $9,000 a year or better every year since 1948, when they separated, he has in all the years contributed less than $1,500 for support of the children.

School Chief Asked to Take Action On Principal for Illegal Snooping

The Teachers Union last week called upon Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools, to take disciplinary action against a high school principal for illegally snooping and maintaining a secret dossier on a teacher at Smauel Compers High School. Charges against the principal, Edward N. Wallen, were detailed in the Teacher News of Nov. 1 which reprinted a letter to Jansen from Abraham Lederman, president of the Teachers Union.

The charges grew out of a Board of Education Departmental trial against Arthur Newman, teacher at Samuel Gompers, during which the principal took the stand and was compelled to admit under cross-examination that he had complied a dossier on Newman and had submitted spying reports to superiors without providing copies to the teachers. This furtive spying is in complete violation of Section 89, Par. 7b, of the by-laws of the Board of Education which provides:

"All official reports to a superior officer, to the Board of Examiners, or other official body of the Board of Education of the City of New York shall be made in duplicate; and a copy thereof shall be given immediately to the person affected."

The kind of dossier kept by Wallen was indicated by this item on Newman: "Received package from Citizens Union." The Citizens Union is a conservative organization which gives out information on public affairs. In this case the package received by Newman contained a list of members of the State Legislature for use by the Teachers Interest Committee of which Newman was a member.

"Was it the word 'Union' that led Principal Wallen to the conclusion that this organization is 'subversive'?" the Teachers Union letter to Jansen inquired. "Or was it the word 'Citizens' that made him suspicious, since he evidently believes that instances of interest in civic affairs and the exercise of rights as a citizen are facts worthy of being noted on the teacher's record?"

The letter to Jasen also charged Wallen with "evasive and dishonest answers given during his appearance as a witness in the departmental trial of Arthur Newman." It quoted a sample of the testimony at the departmental trial to back up this charge:

Question (by Harold I. Cammer, attorney for Newman): Are you familiar with the rule that materials in a teacher's file are to be supplied to him simultaneously with the time you put that mater in his file?

Answer (by Principal Wallen): He may not have copies of everything because there are some newspaper clipping in here. . . .

Q. Apart from newspaper items, did you deliver to him copies of all the material in that file?

A. There may be some items in here of which he did not get copies.

Q. Did you tell him you were putting that material in his file?

A. No, I did not formally tell him that.

Q. Did you tell him informally?

A. No.

Q. That means you did not tell him. Is that right?

A. That is right.

Q. Why did you say, "I did not formally tell him?"

At that point all further questioning into Wallen's illegal record-keeping was cut off by Trial Examiner Arthur Levitt, as not relevant on the objection of Saul Moskoff, assistant corporation counsel in charge of prosecuting the teachers.

Other examples of Wallen's unethical conduct were listed:

- Opening a letter from his faculty Welfare Committee even though the letter was not addressed to him. The Principal then forwarded the letter to Associate Superintendent George F. Pigott.
- Inducing a teacher to write a letter to him concerning a grievance and then forwarding the letter to Pigott.
- Turning in the names of four teachers who had bought copies of a paper issued by Distributive Workers District 65.
- Turning over to superiors names of teachers who signed petitions for redress of grievances.
- Having someone spy on Newman when he was invited to speak to the Parent Teachers Association of DeWitt Clinton High School on the case of May Quinn, anti-Negro and anti-Semitic teacher. The report of the spy was then submitted to Pigott.

Women's Group Challenges Mrs. Roosevelt on Germ War

The American Nationality Women's Council at a recent meeting unanimously endorsed the following letter to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on the question of germ weapons being used by the U. S. Armed forces against the people of Korea and China:

"We have read your letter written to Mme. Marie-Claude Vaillant Courturier, secretary of the Women's International Democratic Federation (in which some 135 million women are enrolled). In this letter you brush aside as propaganda all evidence of germ warfare and categorically deny the charges.

"Have you read the report of the women from France and England, Germany and Belgium, who spent weeks investigating? Have you studied the dreadful and convincing report made by the Commission of the International Association of Democratic lawyers whose findings have been compiled which was released in March of 1952; have you given serious attention to the letter written by one of the most renowned scientist of the time, Dr. Joliet Curie?

"How will you reply to the carefully documented report by Dr. James Endicott this spring, after his extended trip to the areas in China where on the basis of first hand investigation as well as careful study, he stated his conviction that germ warfare is being carried on by the U. S. forces?

"Have you heard the sworn testimony of the U. S. fliers who described their own part in bacteriological war?

"What can you say to the most recent and perhaps the most irrefutable reports made by a commission of the world scientist headed by Prof. Needham of England, F.R.S. and including Dr. Andrea Andreer of Sweden; M. Jean Malterre of France; Dr. Oliviero Olive of Italy; Dr. Samuel B. Pessos of Brazil; Dr. N. Zhukov-Vereznikov of the USSR; and others? After two months of thorough study of all the data, they have unanimously signed a report which concludes:

"'The people of Korea and China have been indeed the obpectives of bacteriological weapons. These have been employed by units of the U. S. Armed forces, using a great variety of different methods for the purpose, some of which seem to be developments of those applied by the Japanese army during the second world war.'

"In addition, we have the tragic and shocking picture of our beloved country refusing to ratify the Geneva Convention banning the use of bacteriological weapons. Why?

"You are also aware of the fact that there is now a plan for the construction of a 10 million dollar laboratory on Plum Island for development of germ weapons, that many high ranking military men have called for the use of germ warfare—suc as Brigaadier General William Greasey, chief of the research section of the U. S. chemical corps, writing on Jan. 25, 1952: 'According to my most profound convictions, chemical and bacteriological weapons will lessen military expenses and the resistance of the enemy and will thus ensure us victory without economic devastations.'

"We urge you to bring this question before the U. S. delegation and to insist upon the satisfaction of the Geneva Convention by our government."

OHIO CONVICTS SURRENDER

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—Convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary, after being denied food for at least 50 hours, agreed to surrender, it was announced today by Warden Ralph W. Alvis. The convicts, totaling 1,600, began their revolt five days ago. One of them was shot to death and four were wounded by gunfire from guards.

Alvis announced the surrender after a conference with 22 prisoners representing the 1,600.

THAT 40c A DAY LOOKS VERY BIG TO MINERS' FAMILIES NOW

By CARL HIRSCH

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—"That 40 cents a day is awful big—the way things are."

John Rogers was talking about the money that the Wage Stabilization Board is trying to withhold from the coal miners.

"We worked five days in the whole month of July," he said, "and we didn't do much better in August or September."

We talked to Rogers in the narrow little coffee-and-doughnut shop that his wife runs two blocks from the town square. Rogers, who is secretary of the United Mine Workers Local, spends his time here now, as do many of the striking Taylorville coal diggers.

"If the coal operators know that they've got to give us that money to keep us working in the mines," said an elderly manned named Angelo, "I don't see why the government should butt in."

You hear the miners' side here. It's a story of hardship and poverty, of a work-week with a small fraction of work, and paycheck that covers only a small fraction of what a family needs.

Their bitterness pours out against the commercial press, the radio commentators, the congressmen who have threatened to force them back into the pits and to accept the government's wage cut.

"Al this hollering because we're not working," commented Rogers bitterly, "They didn't say anything this summer when we didn't work because there was no work."

Down the street from Rogers' place, we heard much the same thing from a group of miners sitting in front of the courthouse.

"There are 85 days supply of coal on top," said Harry Larkin, "and we weren't out two days before the papers began telling us we were wrecking the country."

We talked at length about the "politics" of the government's order cutting the mine wage agreement.

"It's all dirty politics," said a miner they called "Shorty," who said that he was a lifelong Democrat.

"I'm going to vote for Stevenson, but he's no bargain either. The only reason I'm for him is because he says he'll repeal the Taft-Hartley Act."

One thing is certain in Taylorville. No miner is going to work until the mine union directs a return to work.

"Send us a copy of your paper," they said, "It'll be a pleasure to read our side of the story for a change."

The sun lay on the horizon like a ripe pumpkin as we exchanged handshakes with the miners.

"It's going to be a cold winter unless the government changes its mind," one said with a wink. "You can put that in your paper."

Why the Foley Sq. Prosecutor Says: I Object

By MILTON HOWARD

MOST PEOPLE DON'T like to go to courtrooms or any other official building, for that matter. Despite what we learn as children in school about these awesome buildings being part of us, we know better. Our lives, the lives of any average citizens, tell us different. This is not "us"; this is something against "us."

You feel it when you go up the steps at the Federal Court, right behind the Municipal Building at City Hall, as you turn left down the corridor on the main floor, and then right again to Judge Dimock's chambers and into the historic courtroom with its three-story high ceilings.

• • •

BUT THIS FEELING is only momentary. It is replaced by another feeling. You slip quietly into your place and look up. You see a woman sitting up in the witness chair, her hands folded tranquilly in her lap, her face unshakably calm, kind, keen and strong. It is Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Then you turn to look at the locked face of the judge. You notice that the hip-pocket of the bulky sneering police guard in plain clothes bulges tell-tale fashion where his .45 is. Your ears catch the cunning syllables of the hired, ambitious government prosecutor for whom this battle of ideas is very crucial. For if he can herd more victims into prison his career will flower, he will go up the ladder where the rungs are Cadillacs, yachts, power and judgeships.

And then your heart forgets the awesome marble, the multi-million dollar oak panels, and fills with patriotic anger at this farcical legal spectacle where the noble ideas of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn are being tried as a "conspiracy." For this is no trial in any ordinary meaning of the term. No weapons are produced. There are no victims to be seen. Nothing was stolen, hurt, or hidden. This is an unbelievable fantasy, obscene, ridiculous, and above all highly dangerous to the United States as a nation and to us all as a people.

What the government is out to do once more in this brutal Smith Act farce is to prove what is unprovable—that the working class' Marxist political party is not and cannot be a party of immediate demands, that it cannot and does not come forward as the conscious leader and organizer of the people's struggle

(Continued on Page 6)

Al Richmond Warns Move to Revoke Citizenship Perils All

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Al Richmond, executive editor of The Daily People's World, warned here that the government's effort to revoke his citizenship threatens the citizenship rights of native born as well as naturalized citizens.

He served notice he would "fight the despicable attack" not only to protect his own rights "but to protct the integrity of citizenship for all from those who would pollute and dilute it."

The government filed a petition in federal court here late last Thursday for revocation of Richmond's citizenship. The petition charged that the editor, one of California's 14 Smith Act defendants, obtained his citizenship in 1943 "illegally." Richmond was born in London.

Following is Richmond's statement:

"The petition to cancel my citizenship is an attempt to cheapen the value of all citizenship obtained through naturalization, and ultimately threatens the citizenship rights and native born Americans as well.

"I was serving with the U. S. Army when I obtained my citizenship in 1943.

"The Justice Department knew who I was, what my political opinions were and what my associations had been.

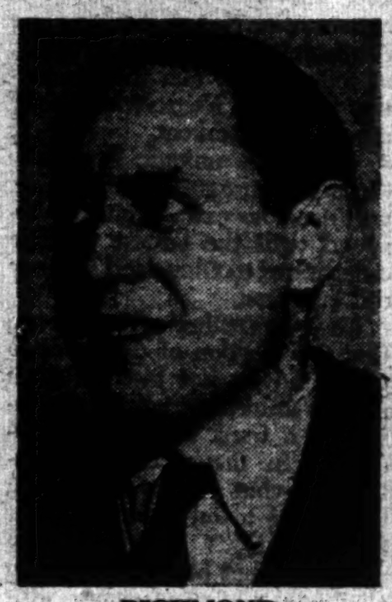
"Army Intelligence knew all about me.

"The Immigration & Naturalization Service possessed these facts.

"In other words, I was naturalized with all the cards open on the table, and the United States government said, in effect, 'Your political opinions and associations are no barrier to citizenship.'

IMPOSSIBLE DEMANDS

"Significantly, I was declared a citizen in the very same month that the Supreme Court rejected an attempt to revoke the citizenship of William Schneiderman, California Communist leader, because of his political opinions and affiliations.



RICHMOND

"If something as fundamental as citizenship is to become a thing of whimsy, to be granted or withdrawn with every change in political climate, then what meaning is it to have for millions of naturalized Americans?

"Are they to try to trim their opinions to prevailing political winds in order to retain their citizenship? And what good will that do if the winds shift, and what is 'safe' today becomes hazardous tomorrow?

"And if naturalized citizenship is to be so variable, how long will citizenship by reason of a nativity remain a birthright of any durability?

"These are the issues posed by the Justice Department petition. I will fight this despicable attack, not only to defend my own rights, but to protect the integrity of citizenship for all from those who would pollute and dilute it."

$2-5 Hike Won by 18,000 At N. Y. Phone

Wage increases of $2 to $5 a week won Monday night for 18,000 New York Telephone Company workers in the metropolitan area. The one-year agreement, negotiated by the independent United Telephone organization, is expected to set a pattern for the firm's other 60,000 workers who are represented by seven other independent unions. It is also expected to affect negotiations in the Bell System throughout the country.

The contract is subject to ratification by the union's membership and approved by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Deny Bail to Labor Leader In Camden, N.J.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 4.—The U. S. Court of Appeals today denied a request for the release in bail of Anthony Valentino, Camden labor leader convicted in a frame-up trial on a charge of "falsifying" an anti-Communist Taft-Hartley affidavit. Valentino, was business agent for Local 80 of the United Packinghouse Workers CIO, is awaiting sentence.

JAIL 8 TUNIS LIBERATION FIGHTERS

TUNIS, Tunisia, Nov. 4.—The French military tribunal of Tunis sentenced eight Tunis liberation fighters today to prison terms ranging from eight years to six months. Three other defendants were released.

Newsguild Wins Top Scale in Pact At 'Daily Mirror'

A contract providing a new high in minimum wages on New York City papers was reached at 1 a.m. yesterday between the CIO Newspaper Guild and the New York Daily Mirror. The pact, initialed after a full day of almost continuous negotiations, forestalled a strike that was set for 11 a.m. yesterday.

The agreement provides for weekly minimum wages ranging from $45 for copy boys up to $130 for top reporters and desk men. Overall raises were $4 to $6 a week, with time and one-half after seven hours a day and 35 hours a week.

The contract was seen as a breakthrough by the Guild in the solid publisher front. It was the first pact negotiated this year, with all agreements having run out.

Other features of the agreement, which is retroactive to Oct. 9th and runs for two years, are: a wage reopener on Oct 9, 1952, increase severance pay allowance, four weeks vacation after 12 years service, improved job security, arbitration of unsettled grievances. In addition, the union won upward reclassifications for a large number of workers.

Involved in the settlement are 500 editorial and commercial employes. The union had made preparations for a strike with all Guild units throughout the city agreeing to increase dues five percent in order to back the workers in the event of a walkout and a strike headquarters already set up.

It was expected that if a strike became necessary that mechanical workers, members of craft unions, would refuse to cross the picket lines as was the case in the 1950 strike of the New York World-Telegram and Sun.

Rice-Stix Sues Teamsters Who Honor Pickets

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Rice-Stix, Inc., waging a union-busting drive against the striking Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, filed a suit for $939,000 against Teamsters and Warehousemen's Local 688, AFL, for refusal of its members to pass picket lines.

The company, acting under the Taft-Hartley law, is also asking for $78,000 for each day the strike continues.

The ACW is striking the Water Valley, Miss., and Farmington, Mo., plants of Rice-Stix. The company's earlier effort to obtain an injunction that would remove pickets from the gates of the Farmington plant, was denied in Circuit Court here. At the Mississippi plant, however, an injunction barring all picketing or strike activity, enforced by national guardsmen, was in effect since the start of the strike Oct. 8.

30 Pieces?

BONN, Germany, Nov. 4.—Dictator Tito paid $8,214.45 for a dinner service made especially for his recent wedding by the Rosenthal china factory of Bavaria, the magazine Koelner Leben reported today.

Hawaii Court Asked to Return Books of Smith Act Victims

HONOLULU, Oct. 29 (By Mail).—A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles, defense attorney in the Hawaii Smith Act case, today argued that books and private papers seized without warrant from five of the seven defendants should be returned and evidence based on the seized documents suppressed.

The nature of the Smith Act cases— the trial of books and the ideas contained in them—could be clearly seen from the "evidence" before Wirin as he presented his arguments to federal Judge Jon Wiig. On the table lay two large boxes taken from the homes of Jack Kinoto and Dr. John E. Reinecke and two smaller packages of materials seized from editor Koji Ariyoshi of The Honolulu Record and Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Fujimoto.

SIN AND SCIENCE

The seized material included Modern Library editions of the first volume of Marx's "Capital," which, as Wirin pointed out, has just been included with the "Communist Manifesto" (also seized) as Volume 50 of "Great Books of the Western Mind," edited by former President Robert Hutchison of Chicago university.

Also seized were notebooks containing newspaper clippings and great quantities of blank notepaper and a small volume entitled "Sin and Science." Whether it was the sin or the science that aroused the G-men's interest, Wirin would not try to decide.

The attorney pointed out that indiscriminate search and seizure without a warrant, as in this case, of material not being used as an instrument of crime at the time of arrest, is forbidden by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution. This Amendment was included at the insistence of Americans who had suffered from exactly similar searches of their homes by British law officers for "seditious libels" against King George III.

There has been no decision since 1789, Wirin declared—with the partial exception of U. S. vs. Bell—that does not uphold return of material seized without a search warrant, especially when it is literature. In the Bell case, which involved illegal trade in liquor, Justice Frankfurter declared: "Today it is illegal ration books, tomorrow suspect literature that will

(Continued on Page 6)

HEARING TOMORROW ON BAIL FOR 4 NON-CITIZENS

Hearings on bail for four of eight non-citizens held on Ellis Island in deportation proceedings have been scheduled for 10:15 a.m. tomorrow (Thursday) in Room 705, U. S. Courthouse, Foley Square, New York, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Hearings in the cases of the four, Paul Yuditch, Michael Nukk, Jack Schneider and Joseph Siminoff had originally been scheduled for last Monday, but were postponed.

Yuditch, Nukk, Schneider and Siminoff had been among a group of eight non-citizens earlier arrested in deportation proceedings and freed on bail, but on Oct. 24, bail in their cases was canceled by the Attorney General and they were taken to Ellis Island, where they have been jailed since.

The others who are on Ellis Island with legal action pending, are Sam Milgrom, national executive secretary of the International Workers Order; Andrew Dmytrtshyn, former organizer for the Ukrainian-American Fraternal Union; Frank Borich, former organizer for the National Miners Union and at present a member of the Furniture Workers Union and Harry Yarris, veteran of World War II.

The American Committee urged friends and relatives to attend tomorrow's hearings.

THE 'POST' AND THE HARLEM GLOBETROTTERS

See On the Scoreboard, Page 7

PP Leaders Regret End Of 'Compass'

Elmer A. Benson, chairman of the Progressive Party and C. B. Baldwin, national secretary and campaign manager of the Progressive Party, deplored the cessation of publication of the Daily Compass. They said:

"The Progressive Party and all those in America to whom freedom of information is a precious heritages will feel the profound loss of the Daily Compass whose life was ended today because of the 'censorship of money.'

"The growing monopoly of the press in the U. S. has portents which are frightening to consider, and all Americans suffer when the voice of one independent newspaper is silenced.

"The death of the Compass is a victory for those who would straitjacket the minds of Americans and a defeat for those who believe that a democracy can only thrive when divergent opinions have organs of expression. It is a victory for the 'front office' of big business, and a defeat for the people who will now have one less side of the argument to assess.

"It is a significant commentary of the election campaign of 1952 that on the very eve of this election this voice for peace and a return to the Bill of Rights has been silenced, just as these issues themselves have been blanked out.

"We of the Progressive Party have not always agreed with the Compass, but we salute its valor, and to the gallant group of men and women who have fought tenaciously for their principles, and in that sense fought for all Americans, we say hail and farewell and may you find ways to continue the fight."

West Indians Force Malan to Pay In Slaying

LONDON, Nov. 4 (ALN). — The South African government, through its high commissioner here, has informed the Colonial Office it will pay compensation to the family of a West Indian seaman murdered by its police in Cape Town. The sum is expected to be about 3,000 pounds ($8,400).

Victim of the murder was Milton King, a seaman from Barbados. Early in 1951 King was working on board of British ship which called at Cape Town. He and other crew members went ashore and he was arrested as a result of the color restriction laws. While being taken to the police station, he was so severely beaten by the police constable that he later died of his injuries.

When the news reached Barbados, the workers there held protest demonstrations under the auspices of their unions and the local Labor Party.

Fearful that West Indian longshoremen would refuse to handle goods imported from South Africa, the Malan government held an inquiry into the incident. As a result, the white police officer who killed King was fined 10 pounds ($28) and dismissed from the force.

Even this mild punishment was without precedent in South Africa in a case involving the murder of a colored man by a white.

Finally came the announcement that the South African government would compensate the slain man's family. Grantley Adams, leader of the Barbados House of Assembly, who visited London recently, was credited with having forced the Malan government to agree to compensation.

World of Labor

by George Morris

Negro Labor Council to Hold 1952 Convention

[BEFORE you read this column read this urgent note. It IS very urgent, because the very life of this paper is at stake. Those daily appeals for $50,000 to keep us going until the end of the year, gave you the frank and brutal truth. Can you imagine the present situation in the country without this progressive working class voice? Perhaps, dear reader, you have become accustomed to reading appeals to save this paper. But the emergency was never as serious!

Please think this over and act, as did the following whose contributions sent or brought to this column, I hereby acknowledge: Two Brooklyn Friends, $20; R. B., member of the dressmakers union, $5; "Ardent Reader," Worcester, Mass., $10; A Brighton Beach Neighbor, $5; M. L., N.Y.C., $10, and A. F. of Brooklyn, $5.]

THE CALL for the Second Convention of the National Negro Labor Council is out. It will be held Nov. 21-23 in Cleveland Municipal Auditorium.

Those who remember last year's first convention of the NNLC in Cincinnati know the great significance of this movement and will view the Cleveland convention as another milestone for the "Freedom Train." The train's next lap will be an especially important one.

I am fearful, however, that in the hubub of the telection campaign of recent weeks, the NNLC's convention call may have been sidetracked. The work of building up the convention to an even larger attendance than the 1,000 delegates (predominantly Negro) who came to Cincinnati, will fall mainly on the two weeks left. With the election out of the way, no time should be lost in driving home the realization that, as on all basic issues, peace, civil liberties and higher living standards, the fight for FEPC and civil rights in general will have to be pressed harder than ever, no matter who takes the presidency.

THE CLEVELAND NNLC convention will be the first big national gathering of its kind after the election. The NNLC will therefore, be the first such organization to confront the elected candidates with their promisory notes civil rights, and FEPC in particular—and in their demagogic exuberance, both parties made promises. Knowing the NNLC to be a fighting, progressive-led organization, we can be certain its convention will not take those promissory notes for granted; but, as its call says, will prepare a program and call for greater struggle than ever for completion of its 100,000 jobs campaign, a federal FEPC and the rest of the fine program adopted in Cincinnati. The NNLC, therefore, will be in the fortunate position of setting the tone for the next important stage of the fight—a stage that is made especially important because it follows an election campaign during which FEPC, by admission of both parties, was one of the top issues.

The NNLC's position at Cleveland will undoubtedly be pointed up by the new outrages against civil rights since Cincinnati, like the Florida murders. And there is the case of Harold Ward, Negro leader of the striking Chicago Harvester local of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, one of the staunch supporters of the NNLC whom the company seeks to railroad to execution on trumped-up charge of murdering a strikebreaker.

The Ward case shows, of course, that the employers are becoming maddened and frenzied over the growing leading and active role Negro workers are displaying in the labor struggles of today. They aim their frameups to smash Negro-white unity among the workers.

We hope unions, especially those with progressive influence, will need no extra urging to respond with the largest possible delegations to Cleveland, as they did last year.

May we further add our hope that the election of delegates to Cleveland be not just a formal routine affair, but will be the result of a frank and critical discussion in the given organization on what IT has done since Cincinnati to advance the fight for the rights of the Negro workers; what has been done to eliminate white-supremacy attitudes within the union or shop, and what has been done to guarantee fair practices for Negro members WITHIN the union.

Asia Peace Meet Hits Arrest of French Unionist

PEKING, Nov. 3 (ALN). — A joint protest against the arrest of French labor leader Alain Le Leap was sent to French Premier Antoine Pinay by trade unionists of various countries who attended the Asian and Pacific peace conference here. The cable said:

"We, the undersigned trade union representatives attending the peace conference of the Asian and Pacific regions, protest strongly against your government's unjustified action in arresting Alain Le Leap, general secretary of the General Confederation of France and vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"It is clear that the only charge you lay against Le Leap is that of being a supporter of peace. To fight for peace is not a crime. Therefore, we demand that you order the immediate release of this distinguished trade union leader and cease the persecution of the peace movement."

The protest was signed by: Ernie Thornton, Asian and Australasian Liaison bureau of the WFTU; Liu Ning-i, All-China Federation of Labor; Duong Bach Lien, Vietnam General Federation of Workers; Subodh Banerjee, United Trade Unions Congress of India; Tara Kumar Dutt, Bengal Provincial Trade Unions Congress; George Desilva, Hindu Mazdor Sabba of India; Y. D. Sharma, Delhi State Trade Unions Congress; Sailendra Paul, Bata Workers Union of India; C. Hikkaduwage, president of the All-Ceylon Dock & Harbor Workers Union; H. G. S. Ratnawera, Ceylon Trade Unions Federation.

Also Efrain Rodriquez, Committee of Unity and Reconstruction of Nicaragua; Felipe Sanchez Acevedo, Mexico; Elia de Mejia, Honduras; Victor M. Bautista Lasprilla, Peasants Federation, Colombia; Ventura Puentes Vazenas, Independent Workers Federation of Colombia; E. B. Hart, Building Workers Industrial Union of Australia; D. Castaneda, Clothing Workers Trade Union of El Salvador; vice president N. Samugsatsan of the Ceylon Trade Unions Federation; N. W. Tasker, New Zealand Railways Tradesmans Association; L. C. Southon, New Zealand Tramway Union; Arthur MacGoughan, New Zealand West Coast Miners.

Also Mardjoko, Indonesia Central Organization of Trade Uinons; P. M. S. L. Tobing, Workers Trade Union of Indonesia; E. W. Masius, Forestry Workers Union of Indonesia; H. F. Tampenawas, Plantation Workers of Indonesia; U. Ba Nyen and Ko Ohn Pe, Burma Trades Union Congress; Thakin Ba Shwe, All-Burma Peasants Organization; Chairman Hyun Hun of the Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Kiyoshi Ozawa, Congress of Industrial Unions of Japan and Hiroki Kojima, Council of the Government Workers Unions of Japan.

Peaceful Soviet Construction Focused at C.P. Congress

Special to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, USSR

NOW that the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has ended certain facts should be recorded. What a fine thing it would be for our country if the American people had these facts and could draw conclusions just on the basis of facts.

1. For eleven days the top leaders of the Soviet Union from all over the country met. Over a hundred speeches were made. And not a single speech contained a threat against America or any other country. On the contrary, every one who mentioned defense said the Soviet Union would not be provoked by threats. But there was always the calm and confident admonition: woe betide anyone who goes from threats to attack.

More than that, not a single appeal was made to the Soviet people for sacrifices. On the contrary, a major part of what was said demanded further and faster improvement of the people's welfare.

No one called for civilian defense. No volunteers were sought to build air raid shelters or to man air observation posts.

2. This congress was marked by free and frank discussion. No one pulled punches in making criticism whether it affected top government ministers or just local officials.

Furthermore, the discussion was marked by much self-criticism. That is a principle of communist life which was raised to a very high level indeed.

Now, did all the criticism mean that things are not going well in the Soviet Union? The reports and discussion proved otherwise. The fact is that the very successes of Soviet construction, and the very unity of Soviet life, make criticism and self criticism so important. What they are aiming against is complacency and self-satisfaction.

3. The democracy of Soviet life was well illustrated in the very nature and organization of the congress. A Soviet Army marshal would be seated between a coal miner on one side and a woman textile worker on the other. A collective farmer would be sitting between a noted chemist on one side, a famous author on the other. Dark visaged central Asians sat with fair-haired Baltic people, Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Moldavians were there together and one with Kazakhs and some people who had been doomed to extinction under the Tsarist regime.

4. The esteem and love in which Joseph Stalin is held by the whole Soviet land found vivid expression at this 19th Congress of the Party.

So much nonsense has been written in the big business press about the "glorification" of Stalin here. No one at this congress had to "glorify" Stalin. Stalin embodied certain things to the delegates and to the whole Soviet people. These people went through the suffering and hardships of the most awful war in world history. Stalin is the man who led them and the symbol of the hope they never lost even in the toughest times. They had but to recall the words uttered when they defended the world at Stalingrad: "there is no land beyond the Volga."

So there they stood and saved civilization. Stalin means victory to these people. Stalin is the man who told them in the dark days of 1942: "There will be a holiday in our streets." There was. They rebuilt their land. Now with Stalin they aim higher than man ever did before in economic and cultural progress. Under the Party of Lenin and Stalin they advance toward that brotherhood of plenty, that ancient and new dream of mankind—communism.

But above all Stalin means peace to these people. He is the author of the grand peaceful construction plans of the postwar period. On the eve of the congress he enriched the science of Marxism-Leninism with his profound work on political economy. The entire congress was influenced by that work. And for the people of all lands to see that work shows a path to peace.

Wall St. Sees Credit Pinch Similar to '30s

By Federated Press

A Wall Street Journal survey of credit bureaus from coast to coast showed people are beginning to feel a money pinch reminiscent of the '30s.

The Journal said Oct. 29 that the credit bureau report, "many people are paying bills at a slower rate, deadbeats are increasing and merchants are investigating credit risks more carefully."

"It takes a lot more effort to collect bills today than it did a year ago," an official of the Associated Credit Bureuas of America told the newspapers. The ACBA includes about 1,700 of the nation's 2,000 credit bureaus.

A credit bureau manager in Greensboro, N. C., reported that "customers seem to be operating on tighter budgets."

Daily Worker

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CLOSING THE COMPASS

IT IS A SHAME that the New York Compass was forced to close its doors yesterday. Once again, a progressive paper, not sold hand and foot to the Big Business interests, has felt the harsh hand of monopoly costs, and Big Business hostility in the form of commercial boycotts, etc.

That the Daily Worker was critical of the Compass on many issues is of course well known. But such criticism and give-and-take argument on both sides was part of the united, common position against reaction, McCarthyism, and war. We believe the Compass was wrong on many points, notably on the struggle against white chauvinism (its running of the slanderous "Rock Bottom" for example), support of Stevenson, etc. But the Compass courageously challenged the Smith Act-McCarran Act viciousness. In so doing, it spoke for the wide liberal sentiment that exists in our city.

That the Compass found itself strangled by impossibly high costs is not due to the fact, as some will try to say, that its progressive viewpoint had no following in the city. On the contrary, the progressive, liberal viewpoint has a vigorous following. It is the stranglehold of monopoly costs which makes the publication of a progressive paper so nearly impossible, which makes the guarantee of free press so difficult to put into life, not to speak of the political persecution which such papers face in one form or another. The Compass' closing means among other things the loss of jobs for several score fine newspaper men and women.

The Daily Worker, which could not have lived a single year without the unswerving devotion of its working class readers for the past quarter of a century, knows what the problem is.

We urge our readers and friends to bring our paper's message of peace and democracy to the many Compass readers who now find themselves without a daily paper which fights for these goals. The reactionaries may crow over this defeat of a progressive paper; but we are sure that New York's progressive-minded citizenry will not permit this setback to halt them in their struggles to advance the progressive movement.

HOW ACHESON PLEADED GUILTY

WASHINGTON'S LEADERS have tried a desperate trick in the UN. They got one of their hired puppets from the Syngman Rhee clique to answer Vishinsky's charges on who fomented war in Korea.

And how did Y. T. Pyun of the Rhee regime, answer Vishinsky? By pleading guilty to the charge that the Rhee regime planned war.

He admitted to the highly embarrassed pro-war delegations: "It is true that we meant to recover our lost national legacy by all means including war, but failed to carry it out simply because it was a physical impossibility." He claimed that Washington would not give Rhee the heavy guns necessary for an aggressive attack on North Korea. Thus Acheson got an Asian puppet to "take the rap" for him, and to try to take the Truman-Dulles leadership off the hook.

But this only exposes all the more the guilt of the Washington leaders in the Korean slaughter. Isn't it a fact that just three weeks before the war began, Dulles flew to Korea to promise the Rhee regime full support in their "aspirations"? That was the signal for the war.

And if the Pentagon had been afraid to give the Rhee government all the weapons it demanded for aggression, it was only because the Pentagon was afraid that the Rhee dictatorship would not last. It was afraid the South Korean workers and farmers would get the weapons by overthrowing him and uniting Korea peacefully.

American boys are dying, and Asian men, women and children are being massacred soley to impose on Korea a hated reactionary Rhee clique which refuses all proposals for negotiated unification, peaceful elections, and an end to the slaughter. The people should press more than ever to end this crime against Korea and our own people.

A Program to Defend America

- **For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.**
- **For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.**
- **For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.**
- **End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.**

See Foreign Economic Policy Of U.S. Heading for Squall

By Labor Research Association

U. S. FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY is running into severe squalls. The N. Y. Times reports (10-27) that "Europe Wishes To End Aid." This comes on top of a recent announcement that $38 billion has been given to foreign countries by U. S. agencies since 1945. (Survey of Current Business, October, 1952).

Business Week (10-11) puts the estimates at some $40 billion.

The Times reporter admits that "United States economic aid is not an easy solution any more. In fact, it is coming to be realized that it is not a solution at all for Europe's present day problems, and indeed its continuance beyond the current year on any scale may aggravate these problems."

Although $29 billion of the total aid has gone to the countries of Western Europe, they have not been assisted to a healthy economic life. In addition they refuse to continue as kept wards unable to control their own destinies. They are resisting the U. S. proposed increases in their arms budgets, as the Mutual Security Agency admitted in its report, made public Oct. 30, outlining the critical balance-of-payments difficulties of the West European nations.

In fact, they are striving increasingly to be free of American "aid" with strings attached.

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IN BRITAIN, the desire is overwhelming to break away from American-imposed "generosity", which is leading the country to national suicide.

Both the Left and Right in Britain agree that continued dependence on U. S. aid spells disaster for British economy.

The Bevanites write that "... American aid is being voted on conditions which involve British acceptance of American strategic decisions and control not even by Congress, but by the Pentagon, headquarters of the U.S. Chiefs of Staff." (N. Y. Times, 9-5).

The Tories ask, "How can you stand up to the Americans when you're living off them?" (Wall St. Journal, 10-17).

The British Commonwealth Conference, scheduled to convene this month, is looked upon by British conservatives (and American observers) as the jumping-off place for a British effort to strengthen Empire ties and to counter U.S. influence in Commonwealth countries.

As one important British financial paper put it: The Commonwealth Conference will have "to include a realization that Imperial solvency is one and indivisible, unless the dollar dragon is to gobble up the Imperial maidens one by one." (The Statist, 9-27).

The British want to strengthen the system of imperial preferences, which grant special low tariff rates among Commonwealth countries for the goods produced within the Commonwealth. The preferences have the effect of sealing off the Commonwealth countries as markets from the United States and other industrialized nations.

Because of the threat on increased preferences, the N. Y. Times foreign economic reporter notes that "a real crisis in developing in British-United States commercial relations. . . . It is and has been, at least since 1931, a cardinal point of U. S. commercial policy that the whole British preferential system is wrong." (N.Y. Times 10-10).

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AND SO IT GOES. After seven years of American "aid", the countries of Western Europe are falling all over themselves in their efforts to escape the deadly embrace of American capitalism. At the same time U.S. big business organs, while admitting that foreign aid "isn't the whole answer," urge the U.S. to "take a hand," meaning a much stronger controlling hand, "in the management of the international economy in the Western World." (Business Week, 10-11.)

But the Western European governments are discovering that American banker-diplomats' internationalism, with which they are trying to replace national sovereignity, is an all-too-transparent scheme for American domination.

CANADA UE UNIONIST FINDS SOVIET PEOPLE WANT PEACE

TORONTO, Nov. 4 (ALN). — "I am convinced that the Soviet people do not want war," President Tom Applegarth of Local 525, United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers told a mass rally here on his return from a 30-day tour of the USSR.

One of a seven-member Canadian union delegation invited by the Soviet trade unions, Applegarth reported; "In every factory, park, most streets and public buildings there are signs saying 'Peace to the World.'

"Everybody we talked to, everywhere we went in the Soviet Union, in the factories and talking to people on the street . . . they told us they do not want to see another war. They wanted to be left alone to build a better country and fulfill or overfulfill their new five-year plan of peaceful construction. They sent messages of peace and good will to the Canadian people."

He said the Soviet people really have "security from the chadle to the grave. The people have freedom from want, freedom from unemployment, from medical costs, their education is free as high as they are able to go, except for textbooks which are bought at the school by the pupil."

Bruce Magnuson, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Union of Woodworkers and leader of the delegation, confirmed Applegarth's views and added: "We traveled unristricted and without any difficulties. We wandered about at will and spoke to people whenever there was an opportunity to do so. Personally, I took dozens of snapshots every day and had been developed and packed away when I left."

Foley Square

(Continued from Page 8)

for a better life here and now, but that it is a "conspiracy" sect having the aim of a "revolution" that "it will make" in the future.

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THERE IS A PLAN in the government's prosecutor rising every minute with his lordly "I object, Your Honor." He wants to stop our Elizabeth—the Irish-witted heroine of a thousand people's battles, whose life is rooted in our national history—from telling the epic of the Marxian vision of a greater, nobler, freer, happier America to be created by the genius of the American nation and the Negro people.

He wants to stifle every reference to the ideas and proposals that the Communists have RIGHT NOW for making life better RIGHT NOW for their fellow-Americans. He does this in order to fasten on the minds of the screened, and bedeviled jury, and on the national consciousness, the image of a party that is the enemy of the people's immediate welfare. But such a party would be a counter-revolutionary party and would not be on trial. The government lives in mortal fear, it seems, of the Communist Party's immediate program because it lives in fear of the American people's immediate program which the Marxists reflect, guide and organize with the passion and precision of the highest social science.

The government, in short, acting for the fearful, war-hungry minority of monopolist private owners of the nation's industries, wants to sink a dagger into the progressive social demands of the working class, Negro people, farmers and middle classes. It wants to do this by proving in the downtown Federal Court at Foley Square that such immediate demands must be part of the "Communist conspiracy."

The shame of it—let us admit it openly to ourselves—that while this historic battle of ideas goes on, the government can rejoice that even the few rows of seats in the courtroom are rarely filled. The people who should be packing this courtroom every day have allowed the accursed routinism which blinds us and numbs us—including the writer—to keep us from making sure that we whose lives are being decided in the Court be there to join in the battle by our presence.

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LET US END this state of afairs. The station is at City Hall, Chambers Street. You go east past the Municipal Building up the steps of the large building marked as the Federal Court House. You just walk to the main door, turn as far as you can go to the left corridor, and then right down the hall to the first door on the right, Judge Dimock's courtroom. Go and take your place after 11 a. m. in the morning in the historic struggle in which every American is the defendant.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

came in for the day was only half of the minimum of the $1,000 that we need per day to keep going until the end of the year. But holiday or not, our needs still remain, and we again face an immediate crisis if the amount is not made up within the next few days. We urge everyone of the thousands of readers who has not sent in his ten or five, or more if possible, to do so immediately so we can ward off the crisis.

"I cannot do much," writes 'Spartacus' of Detroit as he sends us a draft for $150, "but I'll help. Hope there are many, many more who will do a lot better."

From the Rhode Island Freedom of the Press Committee comes $15, their third contribution of the campaign. Within the last 10 days, they also sent $65 and $8, or a total of $88 "collected from textile workers who want to see the paper continued."

"As you all know," they write, "the textile business is in a terrible slump, so this has meant a big sacrifice."

And Mrs. Elba Chase Nelson, our staunch supporter in New Hampshire, sends us the third contribution, $20, from readers in that state.

"Ten dollars," she writes, "is from a worker who said it was 'from an old plugger, Christie of Claremont,' and the balance is from friends of the Daily with our good wishes to a very courageous paper."

From Pittsburgh comes another $10, while a Clevelander who has sent several contributions already, pitches in with another $3. A Passaic "friend in need" asks us to accept a $5 contribution. We do, with pleasure and thanks.

Then there is a $5 contribution from workers in Camden's Campbell Soup plant, which they want credited to George Morris' column.

Among many contributions from New York was one for $2 entitled: "From an old Irish couple." Last year, this same couple sent us several contributions in the course of our campaign, and we are glad to hear from them again.

And a maritime worker and family sends $5 with a note saying the mistress of the house thought she was finally going to get a new dress, but "decided it could wait longer than the paper can."

"Wish we could make it more but we just made a big contribution to the cause of peace elsewhere."

A Brooklyn longshoreman sends $2, and $5 is contributed by a Brooklyn wife "in honor of my husband who strongly urged me to do this even though he won't eat so well for a few days this week."

Then there is the inimitable Mrs. Phillips of Brooklyn who sent $1 Friday, and another Monday to make it eight, or maybe nine, since the campaign opened three weeks ago, and has been sending them all through the year.

An old friend said he was going to wait until pay-day to send a larger payment, but was so moved by the Arkansas cotton picker's contribution (published in last Friday's Daily Worker) that he sent $2 immediately.

From the Workers Bookshop on 13th St. came $46 which several individuals brought in. A subscriber sends $5 with a note saying, "With many thanks to all you wonderful guys for keeping the paper going." And another sends $10 "for my favorite newspaper."

A New York housewife sends $25 and asks, "Where would we all be without you?"

Another $5 from a Brooklynite to "the paper that really practices the slogan 'Give the people the light and they will find their way.'"

Another New Yorker send $5 and writes that he has no regular job, has taken this out of an unemployment insurance check, and wishes it could be more.

There is a second $10 from two friends on the Lower East Side, and another $10 from a factory worker who says it is a badly needed day's pay "but if I don't help you now I'll not know what is going on in the world."

A Brooklyn social worker sends $10 "for peace," and a grandmother from Dodgerland sends $5 because "our wonderful paper has to live." Another New Yorker sends $20 because "we can't let our paper down," and there is $5 which was earned through a hobby, "painting with progressive themes."

The Worker will publish a special supplement with the full text of

JOSEPH STALIN'S
Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.

The Worker will make available for the first time in the United States the complete text of this important document which has aroused immense interest throughout the world.

In The Worker this week

Order extra copies now. Cash must accompany orders.
The Worker, 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Hawaii

(Continued from Page 3)

be seized unless the Amendment is strictly upheld."

In no other Smith Act case, it was pointed out, had FBI agents indulged in such "irresponsible, illegal action" as at Honolulu. Knowing that Marx somehow comes into the Smith Act cases, the agents, for example, seized the whole 3 volume edition of "Capital," the last two volumes of which have never been introduced in evidence. Wirin quoted the dictum of Justice Holmes:

"It is contrary to principle to search through all the defendant's records, relevant or irrelevant, in the hope that something will turn up."

Prosecutor Howard Hoddick, after thanking Wirin for his "instructive and accurate history of cases growing out of the Fourth Amendment," argued against the "inadvisibility of reducing FBI agents to the level of private citizens" as regards seizures.

Hoddick argued that one of the defendants, Dr. Reinecke, had once testified that he had sold Marxist pamphlets; and that sale of such literature was one way by which overthrow of the United States government could be carried out. Notebooks containing notes on Marxism reveal "knowledge and intent," he declared.

MOTIONS DENIED

Earlier in the day Judge Wiig filed a written ruling granting the seven defendants one additional peremptory challenge apiece, thus giving them 17 instead of 10.

He denied motions calling for the dismissal of the indictment as insufficient because it does not include phrase "as speedily as circumstances would permit" in the charging clause; challenging the trial jury panel for being stacked with Caucasians and persons who are not manual workers; and calling for removal of the trial to one of the outer islands where hostility to the ILWU and anti-Communist feeling are not so prevalent as in Honolulu.

2,500 Strike At 3 Plants of Jack & Heintz

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4 (FP).—Twenty-five hundred workers went on strike at three plants of Jack & Heintz, Inc., in a dispute over terms of a new contract.

The walkout came after a six-hour negotiating session between company officials and representatives of the International Association of Machinists (AFL).

The negotiators had reported "some progress," but there was disagreement over a number of issues, including wage rates and wording of the contract. A two-year agreement expired Oct. 31.

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FASHION SCOOP—IMPORTANT NEWS FOR ALL READERS WHO SEW THEIR OWN CLOTHES and fight inflation . . .

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Saturday, Nov. 15.
2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, place to be announced.
7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modiste, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

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Classified Ads

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(Upholsterers)

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Quality Chinese Food
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YIDDISH THEATRE GROUP PRESENTS FEUCHTWANGER PLAY ON SALEM WITCHHUNT

The Yiddish Theatre Ensemble is preparing a new play for presentation—"The Devil in Boston" by Lion Feuchtwanger, translated into Yiddish by N. Buchwald. Morris Carnovsky is directing the play.

"The Devil in Boston" deals with a notorious chapter in American history about 250 years ago — the witchhunt in Salem, Mass. It has been enthusiastically received in Hollywood where it was presented in English a year ago.

The premiere of "The Devil in Boston" will take place Jan. 24, and will be performed Saturday evenings and Sunday matinees at the Barbizon Plaza Theatre. Groups and organizations are invited to book benefits at the office of the Yiddish Theatre Ensemble, 189 Second Ave., open daily to 6 p.m. and Saturdays till 1 p.m. Call: GRamercy 7-2312.

Around the Movie World in 8 Reels

By DAVID PLATT

REEL 1 — HOLLYWOOD. — MGM will shortly release "The Hoaxters," hour-length "documentary" allegedly exposing "communism." Made up of newsreel shots and special clips obtained from government sources, it has top MGM stars doing the narration. Co-author of the film is Victor Lasky, a professional red-baiter who served Sen. Nixon as adviser-writer during the elections.

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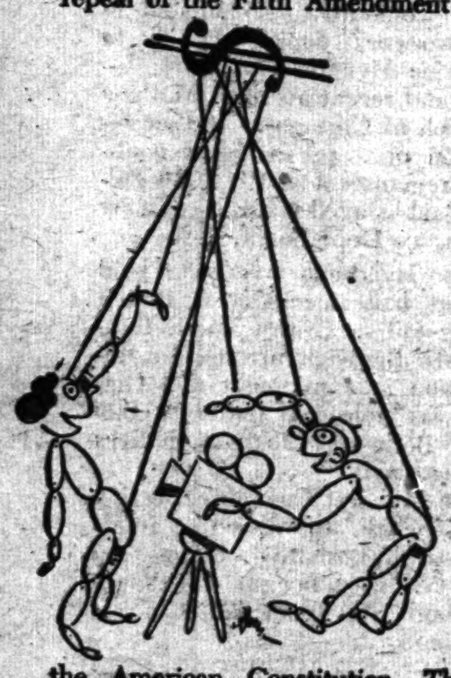
REEL 2—LONDON.—In his review of the Warner Bros. anti-labor film "Big Jim McLain," just opened here, Richard Winnington, News Chronicle film critic wrote: "Cast in the form of an FBI thriller, the film is unreserved propaganda for repeal of the Fifth Amendment of



the American Constitution. This amendment was designed to protect the right of the American citizen to refuse to answer questions (e. g. as to his political beliefs) that might incriminate him. It is held to be the safeguard of free speech. The propaganda, clumsy enough, is made on behalf of the Un-American Activities Committee whose members are shown off and eulogized in a prologue. . . . It is a frightened, silly hysterical film produced for Warner Bros. by John Wayne and Robert Fellows. Wayne is a leading official of the Hollywood Society for Senator McCarthy, the uncrowned king of America's witchhunt."

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REEL 3—MEXICO CITY.—The Mexican Government, in an attempt to strengthen Mexico's growing film industry, has decreed that every movie house in the country must devote at least 50 percent of its screen time to Mexican-made movies. Spokesmen for U. S. film interests in Mexico charge the new law is "discriminatory." As one American put it, "The government now has enough power to put us out of business in a week if it wants to."

But Mexican officials say the move is necessary to step up production and to end its reliance on foreign earnings. Last year 102 films were produced in Mexico, and although their cost averaged less than $60,000 they still had to rely on foreign markets for profits.

• • •

REEL 4—PARIS.—Charles Chaplin received the rosette of officer of the Legion of Honor from education minister Andre Marie at a ceremony here the other night. "This is the proudest moment of my life," said the artist, floored by eulogies comparing him to France's greatest dramatists—Moliere, Corneille, Hugo and Beaumarchais.

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REEL 5—BUDAPEST.—Successful experiments carried on in Hungary since 1948 have resulted in the opening in Budapest of a theatre showing three-dimension films. The films are taken and produced by means of a simple optical apparatus designed by cameraman Felix Bodrossy and engineer Jozsef Gybrfi, and fitted to any movie camera or projector.

Viewers look through a special glass attached to each seat, which creates the three-dimensional effect on the screen. The opening program consisted of a full-length feature entitled "The Audition," and two documentaries, "Walk in the Zoo" and "May Day, 1952."

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REEL 6—TOKYO.—A new film called "Atom-bombed Children in Hiroshima" produced by the progressive group "Modern Cinema Association" is having an enormous success in Japan. About 80,000 people saw it in Hiroshima alone.

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REEL 7—MOSCOW. — Among the recent new Soviet films are several screen versions of famous plays in which some of the best actors of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev are starred. The films include two plays from the repertoire of the Moscow Maly Theatre, famous for its staging of the plays of the great Russian dramatist Ostrovsky. The films "Truth Is Good But Happiness Is Better" and "Even a Wise Man Stumbles" have made it possible for audiences in the most remote parts of the country to see these productions.

Other celebrated plays that have been filmed include Leo Tolstoy's "Living Corpse" at the Pushkin Drama Theatre in Leningrad, Lope de Vega's El Maestro de Danzar at the Soviet Army Theatre, and Sheridan's "School for Scandal," as staged by Moscow Art Theatre.

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REEL 8—VIENNA. — Anti-Nazi demonstrations for four days in Vienna late in September, compelled cancellation of the 20th Century Fox film "Desert Fox," glorifying Nazi Gen. Rommel.

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FUND DRIVE—Many thanks for contributions from the following: R. P., $20; A Friend, $10; Grandmother Elnora, $10; Group of Film Workers, $20; Ruth, $5. Keep sending it in to this column.

RAY LEV
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The GRAND CONCERT

'Satellite' Talk Exposed in 'New World Review'

The charge in the prowar press that the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe are "satellites" of the Soviet Union is riddled in a graphic article by Andrew Rothstein, in the special 108-page November issue of "New World Review," just off the press.

In a documented expose, Rothstein shows the true relationship between the USSR and the People's Democracies of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania, and demonstrates that this relationship is based on broad, mutual interests.

The enlarged special November issue of NWR also contains other authoritative articles reviewing 35 years' achievements of the USSR in economics.

Among the contributors are Dr. Harry F. Ward, writing on "The Long Battle for Peace"; D. N. Pritt, famous British lawyer, on Soviet Democracy; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; Sean O'Casey, celebrated Irish author and playwright; Eslanda Robeson; J. D. Bernal, who reports on Soviet scientific achievements; Beatrice King, on Soviet education; Frederick V. Field, who discusses the relations between People's China and the Soviet Union; Lement U. Harris, who writes on Soviet agriculture; Corliss Lamont; Jessica Smith on "What This Anniversary Means," and many others.

The November Anniversary issue also contains eloquent peace messages from outstanding personalities in the U. S., Mexico, Great Britain, India, Japan and other countries.

"New World Review," a monthly illustrated, pocket-size magazine on foreign affairs, provides news and interpretation of the Soviet Union, China and the Peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe. The magazine is issued at 114 East 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y., and sells for 20 cents a copy.

Urge Appeals for Roosevelt Ward Right to Travel

The Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, Jr., yesterday urged appeals to John McKay U. S. attorney of New Orleans to permit Rosevlt Ward to travel pending outcome of his appeal to the Supreme Court. The committee also urged appeals to the Justice Department in Washington.

Ward, Negro youth leader is now out on bail, while he appeals the frameup conviction in a New Orleans court on a charge of not notifying the draft board of a change of address.

on the scoreboard—

—by lester rodney

Post Columnist and the Globetrotters . . .

THERE WAS A COLUMN in the New York Post the other day about the Harlem Globetrotters. It was advertised on the back page of the paper as "Gross Dissects Globetrotters." Some day somebody ought to really do a journalistic dissecting job on Mr. Gross.

His main points were these:

The Trotters are really not a good basketball team and never have been in their last five years of tremendous popularity. He writes: "Forced to play straight . . . basketball against legitimate opposition in a league schedule, they would be shown up as a wrestling troupe in sneakers."

The point is "proven" by the statement that Nat (Sweetwater) Clifton, who came from the Trotters to the Knickerbockers "is still learning to play basketball. He still has a considerable distance to go before becoming a top pro."

This is not very honest or factual criticism.

The fact is that before the Globetrotters let Clifton go to the Knickerbockers to end the shameful lily-whiteness of New York's pro league representative (and give the Knicks a contending club for the first time), they regularly tangled with the best of the pro league, the Minneapolis Lakers, in "straight basketball" which packed 22,000 excited fans into the Chicago Coliseum to see evenly-matched, see-saw games, some of which the Trotters won, some of which the Lakers won.

As it happens, Clifton was the only real "big man" on the Trotters, as big men are measured in today's game, meaning 6-6 or over. A remarkable defensive player and rebounder, he gave the wonderful George Mikan, all 6-10½ inches of him, a tremendous battle underneath. (As a Knickerbocker his play against Mikan is still the New Yorkers' chief hope when they tangle with Minneapolis.)

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WITH CLIFTON GONE and not yet replaced by another big man (big Walt Dukes will be coming on from Seton Hall next spring), the Trotters, despite their all-round brilliance, are no longer able to contain the giant Mikan and so can no longer play on even terms with the pro championship Lakers, the only league team they meet. You can't beat a Mikan team with nobody over 6-6.

To say this is one thing. To jeer at the gifted Trotters as a "wrestling troupe in sneakers," and to falsely imply that they never were any better than now is dishonest, and in the almost vindictive overtones toward an all-Negro team, and sneering at the "clowns," perhaps a little worse.

The stuff about Clifton is really fantastic. I just called the Knick publicity man for a few facts. Take rebounding, the heart of current basketball. Clifton, just one of three "big men" on the Knicks, and the shortest of the three, led the club in snaring rebounds last season with 731 rebounds. He was followed at some distance by Gallatin with 661. Coach Lapchick attributed the Knicks' great fight up through the semi-finals of the playoff in large measure to the great rebound and defensive play of Clifton.

There are no statistics on defense in modern basketball any more since the flow of substitutes makes it too difficult to determine who held whom to what. Yet everyone KNOWS without question that Clifton is the Knicks' key defensive performer.

Scoring obviously is not this fine player's forte. But let's look at last year's figures there too. What do we find? **Clifton scored 658 points, third highest on the Knicks, and averaged 10.6 per game, also third highest.**

Put this all together and you have quite a ballplayer for someone who is "still learning to play basketball." Saturday night at the Garden the Knicks opened their league season by nipping Baltimore after trailing at the half. Wonder whether they would have won without the man who "has a long way to go before becoming a top pro"? Clifton took 15 shots from the floor, sank 9 of them for better than a .500 shooting average, and wound up leading the Knick scorers with 20 points!

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THE GLOBETROTTERS have devised a brand of highly skilled entertainment on the basketball floor which they mix with their straight basketball. Mr. Gross is free to like it or not as he chooses—but the fans love it. They pack the place whenever the Trotters come around. Last year the demand was so great that the Trotters had to play afternoon and night games at the Garden on the same day, filling the place twice over. **And nobody is beating the Trotters outside of Mikan and company that anyone can notice!**

The team puts on its ballhandling, fancy dribbling, "football," "baseball" and other fancy stuff when it is leading by a comfortable margin. Any time the opposition creeps up too close for comfort you will see the Trotters blaze away with a topnotch exhibition of "straight basketball," with fine playmaking, shotmaking, passwork and TEAMWORK.

I don't know what qualifies Gross as such an expert on the quality of the Trotter players. He's just as "right" as he is on Clifton. Josh Grider would probably immediately become one of the top three scorers in the pro league if he played there. Marquis Haynes, the most remarkable dribbler in the history of the game, and an excellent shot, would lift any club in the loop. Elmer Robinson and Clarence Wilson are obviously good enough to be starring pro regulars—obviously that is to anyone who hasn't got blinders on—or a journalistic hatchet job to do. Tatum, a magician with the ball and professor of a fine "blind" hookshot, is now probably too far along in years and slow afoot defensively to make it. Which doesn't say that in his younger days, when all the pro teams were jimcrow, he mightn't have been better than two-thirds of the players around.

Basketball players have always lauded, and rightly, the magnificent Original Celtics of Barry, Banks, Holman, Dehnert, Lapchick, et al., for their contribution to the growth and appreciation of this fine American-born and devised game of ours. The Celtics traveled up and down the land, stirring an interest in basketball in areas where it had been largely unknown before.

In a more modern era, the Globetrotters are similarly missionaries of basketball, carrying the high skill of the game not only

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St. Louis Paper Hits Excessive Bail for 3 Smith Act Victims

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—A St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial last week condemned the "excessive bail" imposed on three of the five St. Louis Smith Act victims who are still in jail. Under a heading, "Bail of $40,000," the newspaper declared that bail is not supposed to be "pre-conviction punishment."

The ediotrial referred to a letter appearing in the Post-Dispatch the same day by four persons who condemned the trial and high bail as unconstitutional.

"Bail, said the editorial, "I intended to guarantee, insofar as possible, the appearance of an accused person in court. Bail is not pre-conviction punishment. To ask men in the circumstances of James Forest, Marcus Murphy and Robert Manewitz to post bail ranging from $25,000 up to $40,000 is to require bond which they and their associates cannot hope to provide.

"Does the United States Attorney's office have information that the accused men can be expected to skip out? If so, unusual vigilance is in order. But if there is no such expectation the constitutional safeguard against 'excessive bail' should be the rule in this case as in all other cases."

A date for bail hearing before Judge Harper is not yet set, but the St. Louis Civil Liberties Union has agreed to appear in hearing as a friend of court.

Arraignment of five St. Louis Smith Act defendants, William Sentner, Marcus A. Murphy, James F. Forest and Dorothy Forest, and Robert Manewitz has been postponed to Nov. 28, to give defendants additional opportunity to seek counsel.

Detroit Committee in Emergency Campaign to Halt Executions

DETROIT.—"I appeal to you to stop the unprecedented and cruel death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg." That is the message to President Truman on 2,500 postcards issued last week by the Detroit Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The committee is working against time—the short weeks remaining before the Rosenbergs are to die for alleged—and unbelievable—"spying" for a nation with whom we were allied at the time of the alleged crime.

In addition to the postcard barrage, the committee is pressing for signatures on the Amicus Brief to the Supreme Court. These must be turned in immediately if they are to reach the court in time to affect its second—and last decision—on whether or not to review the conviction. Funds for advertisements, leaflets, etc., must be rushed to the committee at Room 803, 1442 Griswold, Detroit 26.

Seek to Cut Bail of Huff In Seattle

SEATTLE, Nov. 3.—A motion for further reduction of $10,000 bail for Henry Huff, Washington state Communist leader and one of seven Northwest Smith Act defendants, has been filed in federal court.

Huff was released on $10,000 bail, reduced from $40,000 as set by the U. S. commissioner here, some weeks ago. The other six defendants are out on $5,000 each.

"My being singled out for release on bail in the sum of $10,000 places an unfair burden and onus on me which I believe prejudices me, and tends to prevent me having a fair and impartial trial," Huff said in an affidavit laid before Federal Judge William Lindberg's court.

ON THE SCOREBOARD

Continued from Page 7)

through our own country but around much of the world. (Wish I was as proud of ALL our representatives abroad!)

Now here is an interesting proposition for Gross. Suppose a game were arranged for charity, the Red Cross, anything at all, between the Trotters and the Knickerbockers. It would fill the Garden and might prove something. I think the Trotters would win. Maybe they wouldn't. It would be quite a game anyhow.

One thing, without Clifton in there for them, the Knicks' chances of winning this game, no matter how you rate those chances, would certainly dip some, wouldn't they!

I didn't say with Clifton going back to the Globetrotters for the game! Just sitting it out, not being on the Knicks. It would be no contest the first way.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS for money flowing in will definitely appear tomorrow. Promise.

Deny $1 Million Back Pay to Locked Out Newspaper Workers

PITTSBURGH (FP)—An arbitration award here denied back pay to members of seven newspapers unions for time lost when they were out during the 6-week newspaper strike two years ago. It was estimated the claims for back pay totaled more than $1 million.

The workers involved were nonstriking employes of the Pittsburgh Press, Sun-Telegraph and Post-Gazette. The newspapers closed down Oct. 2, 1950, when members of Mailers Union No. 22 struck and Local 211, Int. Bro. of Teamsters (AFL) refused to handle the papers.

Through their unions the nonstriking workers claimed before arbitrator Ralph T. Seward that they should be paid for the period of Oct. 2 to Nov. 17, 1950, when publication was resumed.

They also held that various clauses in their respective contracts had been violated and that such violations required payment of regular wages during the period of the strike. Hearings on the claims were held in the spring of 1951.

Seward denied all the union's claims, contending that no lockout existed. He said the managements' suspension without pay for the nonstriking workers was "an exercise of plain business judgment" and a "proper and permissable exercise of managerial discretion.

Among the unions joining in the arbitration claim were the Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild (CIO), Photo Engravers Local 16 (AFL), Steretoypers Local 56 (AFL) Press Circulation Guild (now a unit of Intl. Assn. of Machinists (AFL) and the Pittsburgh Newspaper Alliance.

Newark Rally Thursday for Rosenbergs

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—A mass meeting to appeal to President Truman to commute the death sentences of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will be held Thursday evening in Wideway Hall, 929 Broad Street, Newark, by the New Jersey Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Dr. Leonard Tushnet of Irvington, the committee's chairman, declared:

"This is the first time in the history of our country that a civil court has ordered the death sentence for such a charge. And it did this on the very questionable testimony of one man, David Greenglass.

"In the name of human decency and of humanity, because there will always be some elements of doubt," he asked for letters or telegrams to President Truman for clemency.

Yuri Suhl, poet and author of "One Foot in America," and Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor emeritus of Union Theological Seminary, will speak at the meeting.

Hold Hearing On Nov. 6 in Boshardy Case

CHICAGO.—Joseph Boshardy, 58, non-citizen born in Hungary, was arrested in deportation proceedings here Tuesday, Oct. 21, under McCarran Law charges of past membership in the Communist Party. He is being held in County Jail, with bail set at $4,000 by the Justice Department. A hearing has already been set for Nov. 6, according to Mr. Boshardy's attorney, Max R. Naiman.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born revealed that his arrest was not an isolated incident in the national witch-hunt hysteria, but occured only the night before nine noncitizens facing deportation were scheduled to surrender themselves at Ellis Island in New York Harbor on orders of the Attorney General.

The Committee also pointed to the two-week denial of bail to Katherine Hyndman of Gary, Indiana and recent arrest of Mathew Brzovich of Chicago as further indication of a pre-arranged continuity reminiscent of the 1920 Palmer Raids staged coast-to-coast by the Justice Department.

Mrs. Hyndman has been held without bail since Oct. 7 in the county jail at Crown Point, Indiana. Mr. Brzovich, arrested for deportation in a midnight raid Oct. 15, was released under $5,000 bond. Both are Croatians, natives of Yugoslavia.

The Midwest Committee, acting in his behalf, appealed that funds for Joseph Boshardy's defense be sent c/o its office at 431 South Dearborn St., Room 325, Chicago 5, Illinois.

Public Barred from Hearing on Deportation of Harry Price, CIO Unionist, to Fascist Greece

DETROIT.—Disregarding the rights of the public, the Immigration Department held a closed dor hearing on Oct. 22, in the case of a CIO member fighting deportation to fascist Greece, where hundreds of trade unionists have imprisoned and murdered for for their activities.

Married to an invalid wife who is a descendant of Civil War veterans, and father of a disabled World War II veteran, Harry Price, member of Local 1064, CIO Restaurant Workers Union, testified that he faces physical persecution and possible death if deported to Greece.

Price, 59, legal resident in the U. S. for 42 years, was recently ordered deported under the McCarran Act for alleged past membership in the Communist Party. Under existing law, he cannot be deported to a country where he faces physical persecution. The mere fact that he was being deported by the U. S. Government for alleged membership in the Communist Party would be sufficient grounds to imprison him in Greece, Attorney Ernest Goodman charged.

Warning that the barring of the public in this case was a precedent for star chamber proceedings in the future, Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, urged that protests be sent to the Attorney General, Washington, D. C. Labor organizations and trade unionists were also urged to protest the deportation of their fellow trade unionist.

What's On?

NOW THAT ELECTIONS ARE OVER, be sure to register for a class at the Frederick Douglass School. Classes begin next week. Registration today until 9:30 p.m. Frederick Douglass Educational Center, 124 W. 124th St. UN 5-7830.

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Bill Wallace — Sec'y, District 4 UEW

ENTERTAINMENT

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